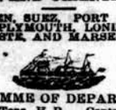
The Bombay Ga

No. 11,249 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1884.

SHIPPING.

SULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Vessel	Tons	H.P.	Captain.	FRIDAY.
L.	Malwa.....	2959	500	A. W. Adamson.	19th Dec.
—	Gwalior	2733	500	P. Harris.....	26th " 1884.
L.	Rosetta	3502	700	G. W. Brady.....	2nd Jan.
M.	Venetia	2726	500	A. B. Daniell.....	9th "
L.	Massilia	4911	1000	S. D. Shallard.....	16th "
—	Nizam	2726	500	G. W. Atkinson.	23rd "
L.	Sutlej	4194	800	A. H. Johnson..	30th "
M.	Siam	3911	600	E. Ashdown.....	6th Feb.
L.	Peshawar	3930	600	J. C. Babot.....	13th "
—	Assam	3038	500	S. F. Cole.....	20th "
L.	Tasmania	4360	800	C. G. Perrins....	27th "
M.	Cathay	2983	500	T. Fairtlough ..	6th Mar.
L.	Hydaspes	2984	500	G. Scrivener	13th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	On	1884.
TASMANIA	4000 800	C. G. Perrins	12th	Dec.
HYDASPES...	2984 500	G. Scrivener.....	29th	" 1885.
BOKHARA....	3944 500	H. Weighell	9th	Jan.
SURAT	3142 500	C. R. Edwards	23rd	Jan.
CHUSAN	4360 800	H. Wyatt.....	6th	Feb.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, Dec. 13, 1884.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON via Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *vid* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—
First Class Rs. 680. Second Class Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, Dec. 13, 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.		
GIAVA.....	3,000	400	on Thursday,	1st Jan. 1885.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO.....				
TINO.....	5,000	850	on Sunday	1st Feb. "
CHINA.....	5,000	850	on Sunday	1st Mar. "

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples issued here.

For books of information and other particulars apply at the Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 8, 1884.

No second class accommodation.

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1884.
TITANIA.....	G. Donciich....	4,0 0	6.0	29th Dec. 1885.
PANDORA.....	G. Metlel.....	3,500	550	29th Jan.
BERENICE.....	G. B. Verona..	3,500	550	1st March.
EKTHA.....	G. Sturt.....	4,100	6 0	2nd April
USA.....	G. Raguzin.....	3,500	550	2nd May

Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
FOR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 800	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX months at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
FIRST OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo Bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1884.
BERENICE.....G.B. Verona..		3,500	650	28th Dec.

STEAM TO COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons	H.P.	To sail.
THISBE	C. Bechtinger....	3,500	450..	12th Jan

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Suez Canal House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay Dec. 1884.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	H.P.	Comdr.	1884.
s.s. PERSIA.	500	Hutchison	16th Dec. 1885.
s.s. ASIA.	00	480	27nd Jan.
s.s. BRITANNIA.	369	480	F. Blight 4th Feb.
s.s. BELGRAVIA.	5000	1000	G. C. Boothby 1st Mar.

BOMBAY TO MEDITERRANEAN.

s.s. VICTORIA..	2242	480	W. Russell 3rd Jan.

To be followed by other first class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* Passengers an Agency has been opened at 3, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, Dec. 12, 1884.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Tons.	Comdrs	About
CLAN DRUMMOND.....	3,000	St. L. Wilson.	12th Dec.
CLAN McARTHUR....	4,000	J. R. Rule.....	22nd do. 1885.
CLAN OGILVIE.....	2,500	G. Nelson.....	2nd Jan.
CLAN MURRAY.....	2,100	E. Worfolk....	12th do.
CLAN FORBES	2,50	J. A. Guard....	22nd do.
CLAN CAMERON	2,300	J. R. Cowley.	12th Feb.
CLAN SINCLAIR	3,000	C. E. Darley..	3rd Mar.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have splendid accommodation for first-class passengers.

Passage Money, Rs. 450.

For further particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE attention of intending passengers is drawn to the magnificent new steel steam-ship CLAN McARTHUR, Captain Rule, sailing from Bombay to Liverpool on or about the 22nd December, 1884.

The saloons and cabins of this steamer are situated amidships (forward of the engine and boiler spaces), and are lighted throughout with the electric-light (Edison's patent); separate music saloon on the upper deck, smoking room.

For particulars, cabin plans, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN ZANZIBAR AND BOMBAY DIRECT.

S.S. "MERKA," Captain Abaas will leave this for Zanzibar direct on TUESDAY, the 16th inst. For freight and passage apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE,
Agent.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY NOTICE.

FOUND on the DOG BOX of a Brake Van on this Railway a LARGE DOG. Will be handed over to the owner on payment of expenses including the cost of food, &c.

If not claimed on or before the 23rd instant, the dog will be sold by Public Auction to defray expenses.

Application should be made to the Station-Master, Byculla, or to the undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 1884.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on FRIDAY, 19th December, 1884, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 22nd December, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Bahrein, Feo, and Busrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "ORIENTAL," 1,906 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 17th December, 1884, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S.S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on 1st January, 1885.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd October, 1884. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES SECURED by P. & O. and other Steamers, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED, including Rail and Steamer, available from BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and any principal Railway Station in India, to all parts of the Globe.

THROUGH BOOKINGS to LONDON by ANY ROUTE across the Continent, and every assistance rendered to passengers with COOK'S TICKETS by their interpreters at Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Marseilles, Turin, Paris, &c.

Pamphlet of Routes, quotations, and full particulars sent free on application.

Address. THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: 17, HORNBY ROW;
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

GIANT TIME-PIECES.

SUITABLE FOR MUNICIPAL HALLS, MESS ROOMS, CLUBS, AND LARGE OFFICES.

MESSRS. FAVRE-LEUBA AND Co. beg to invite public attention to abovementioned Time-pieces just imported by them. The cases are circular, and of plain massive best seasoned oak. Back of case diameter of 3 feet, diameter of dial 2 feet. Hands and figures plain and massive, visible at a long distance.

The works are with pendulum and of the best description possible. Guarantee five years. Price, Rs. 300.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO., Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASPARAGUS,
Finest Picked German,
Rs. 2 per tin, Cash.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SPANISH GRAPES.
Cash Re. 1-2 per pound.

NUTS TO CRACK.

WALNUTS	Ans. 10 per lb.
BRAZILS	Ans. 8 per lb.
BARCELONAS	Ans. 8 per lb.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PRIME STILTON CHEESE, &c.
Cold Weather shipments now arriving.

STILTON CHEESE.....	Rs.	1 4
DUTCH EDAMS.....	"	0 10
ROQUEFORT	"	1 4
GORGONZOLA	"	1 4
CHEESE, Double Gloster, in cut	"	0 13

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

COOPER, MADON AND CO.'S IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

AN efficient Preparation now largely prescribed as a Blood-purifier. Sufferers from Rheumatism, skin and other diseases arising from weak and impoverished Blood will find an unfailing remedy in this Compound.

Per bottle Rs. 2-4 and 3-12.

Prepared only by
COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
ÆRATED WATERS, &c.,
BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, &c.
PRICE LISTS OF THEIR STOCK,
WHOLESALE AND GENERAL,
Sent free on receipt of a card.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.

DOLLS! DOLLS!! DOLLS!!!
DANCING DOLLS.
SPEAKING DOLLS.
TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!!
MECHANICAL TOYS.
PORTRAIT ALBUMS.
SCRAP ALBUMS.
SCENT CASES.
WORK BASKETS.
SILK UMBRELLAS.
PHOTO FRAMES.
LADIES' COMPANIONS.
JEWEL CASES.
DRESSING CASES.
TOILET CASES AND STANDS.
PLUSH CASES WITH SCISSORS.
CARRIAGE COMPANIONS.
CARD AND IN-DOOR GAMES.
SMELLING BOTTLES.
HAIR BRUSH IN CASES.
SHAVING AND DRESSING CASES.
TOOTH AND NAIL BRUSHES.
SHAVING BRUSHES.
HAIR BRUSHES.
POWDER BOXES AND PUFFS.
RAZORS AND STROPS.
PENKNIVES AND SCISSORS.
SACHETS AND SCENT ENVELOPES.
SPRAYS FOR PERFUMES.
CAMPHOR TABLET FOR DRAWERS.
SPONGES AND SPONGE BAGS.
TOILET SOAPS.
SOAP CASES, WHITE METAL AND CHINA.
DRESSING COMBS.
NAIL TRIMMERS.
TOOTH-PICKS.
CLOTH AND FLESH BRUSHES.
FLESH-GLOVES AND PADS.
TONGUE SCRAPERS.
TRAVELLING METAL CASES FOR SOAP, TOOTH-BRUSH, &c.
TRAVELLERS' FLASKS.
&c., &c., &c., &c.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

V. GAIETY THEATRE. R.
THE HOME OF INCESSANT MIRTH AND MUSIC.
ONLY TWO MORE PERFORMANCES IN BOMBAY of the renowned and only
HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY.
THE DONATORS OF EVENING PLEASANTRIES.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, DECEMBER 16.
LEAN STREAKS OF BUFFO BIOGRAPHY, TO-NIGHT.
A SATCHEL FULL OF SABLE WIT, TO-NIGHT.
A SMALL CYCLE OF SONOROSITY LOST IN VERBAL PROFUNDITY. TO-NIGHT.

ADMISSION.
Rs. 3, 2, and 1. Soldiers and sailors in uniform half price to second and back seats only.
Reserved seats secured at SOUNDY & Co.
Doors open 8-15, commence at 9. Carriages 11.
T. HUDSON, Proprietor and Manager.
W. G. ALLAN, Business Agent.

NOTICE.—The Surprise perform at the Morley Hall, Colaba, Thursday evening, December 18.

TOWN HALL.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
AN EVENING CONCERT
Will be held on TUESDAY, the 6th January, in aid of the FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.
RESERVED SEATS.....Rs. 3.
Tickets to be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association will be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Graham's Buildings, on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Chairman.

Bombay, 15th December, 1884.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are sold for cash or by monthly payments called the "Hiring system with option of purchase." Prices from Rs. 50 and upwards. 10 per cent. discount for cash. Price Lists post-free.—The Singer Manufacturing Company, 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES and HORSES for monthly hire in Bombay or Poona. For terms, &c., apply to FRAMJEE ARDASEER, Mail Contractor, Bund-road, Poona.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Peroshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

CHUBB'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper and Key Boxes' Locks and Padlocks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Eduljee Pestonjee, 47 Parsee Bazar St., Fort, Illustrated Price-Lists free by post.

THE JOCKEY-BAG BALL GAME may be played in a room or in the open air. Rs. 5.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street

CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS, Bon Bon Crackers, Fruits, Confectionery, &c., at Byculla Co-operative Stores.

SISTERS' SALE of NEEDLE and FANCY WORK, All Saints' Home, Umarkhari.—December 18th, 19th and 20th, 3 to 7 p.m.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY Samples of Rice-Paper, Printed and Plain, for packing Tea. Apply "Y. T." s.s. Malwa.

DANCING DOLLS, Japanese dolls, China dolls, Music dolls, Talking dolls, Walking dolls, Clapping dolls.—Pestonjee Sorabjee and Co., No. 33, Meadow-street.

CHRISTMAS CAKES, all sizes, orders are now registered and executed by W. J. ESSAI at all the three branches, Fort, Market and Cumballa Hill.

HAMS, BACON, Cheese, Butter, Sausages, Corned Beef, Asparagus, Sauce, Jams, Pickles &c. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Fort, Market and Cumballa Hill.

BON BONS and Cossaques for old and young, a fresh lot per last mail, confectionery, chocolate, sweets, Turkish delight, Russian torpedoes—W. J. ESSAI.

CARDS,—Christmas, New Year and Birthday, a splendid assortment to select from. Fort and Cumballa Hill—W. J. ESSAI.

WANTED a LEDGER CLERK for Poona, must be a quick and neat writer. Salary Rs. 45 per mensem. Apply with testimonials to B. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay.

ON VIEW Col. Beville's very valuable household furniture, Broadwood's pianoforte, mail-phaeton, plants, &c., to be sold at Marine Lines on Wednesday, 17th Dec.

'XMAS PRESENTS.—Real Silver Jewellery, Brooches, Pins, &c., of choice and exquisite workmanship. Apply to Sorabjee Cowasjee and Co., Auctioneers, 41, Meadow-street.

PHENYLE, an invaluable disinfectant for hospitals barracks, sick rooms, closets, mosquitoes, insects, cholera etc, per bottles ans. 8 and Re 1. Sole agents, B. Phillips and Co., Bombay and Poona.

MUSIC.—Mr. F. THEMUDO supplies orchestra with and without piano-forte accompaniment for balls. Also gives lessons on Piano, Violin, Guitar, &c. at moderate terms. Address care of Messrs B. X. Furtado & Brother, Kalbadevie-road.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, RAMPART-ROW, WEST, BOMBAY.

RACING CHRONOGRAPHS, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 35 each.—KANNY & Co., 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

CIDER.—GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION. Qts. Rs. 5-3; pints Rs. 3-3.—EWART, LATHAM & Co.

LOCH-FYNE HERRINGS.—Just received On sale at PEARSE'S at eight per Rupee. 22 and 23 Apollo-street.

'XMAS and NEW-YEAR CARDS—Plain, Mechanical, Fringed, Plush, &c., the latest patterns.—STEWARD and Co., Church-gate-street, Fort.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay, were the only firm who obtained a Prize Medal for Billiard Balls at the Calcutta Exhibition.

BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER, in hermetically sealed tin cylinders of 1 quire each, Rs. 4-8 per quire. J. NEUBERG, Meadow-street.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS—Albums, Ladies' Plush and Leather Bags, Purses, Portmonnaies, &c, dressed and undressed Dolls, Bon Bons, &c.,—PEARSE.

LADIES' French Kid, Swede and Silk Gloves, in black and the newest colours. Gent's White Kid Gloves.—Mrs. Lake, 7, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS CAKES.—PEARSE'S REGISTER BOOKS are now open.—PEARSE & Co., Confectioners to the Governor, Apollo-street, Bombay.

SPECIALITIES!—Just arrived new Tweeds. new Angolas, all wool, thoroughly shrunk, from Rs. 20 per suit. Inspect. Nansee Khyraz & Co., 13, Meadow-street.

ART POTTERY, suited for PRESENTS. Address to Mr. Atmaram Vithul, Head Class Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Esplanade Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1884. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FAREWELL Music by C. Llawodcam, words by Lord Byron. Compass D. to F. NEW SONG just published. Price, Re. 1-8 or post free Rs. 1-10.—S. ROSE Co., Bombay.

INFANT'S CLOTHING of every description just arrived Hats, Bonnets, Robes, Pelisses, Pinafores, Wool Boots, A large and choice assortment.—Badhan, Pile & Co., Limited.

MANZANILLA, SOLERA, and BANG, Sherries, the brands used at the Bombay Yacht Club, obtainable at the Godowns of PHIPSON & Co., 18, Forbes-street.

JOHN MOHOMED, 16, Medow-street, Fort, has just received his New Stock of Diagonal Coatings and Tweed Suitings in all the latest Styles and Colours. Inspection solicited.

JUST RECEIVED by last mail, good fresh French Kid Gloves, 2 buttons, at Re. 2-4 per pair, cash.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Travelling Kit Warehouse, Hummum-street.

FOR SALE, Portable Engines by Clayton and Shuttle worth; Horizontal and Vertical Engines, Boilers and Steam Hoists by Shanks and Sons, from 4 to 20 H.P. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

WONDERLAND Art Pottery Works. Christmas presents. Reduced prices. Silver Medals, Paris Exhibition, 1878; Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883; Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84.—Esplanade, Bombay.

PRINTED FLOORCLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

IMPERIAL ICE COMPANY.—Rate 3 pice per lb. retail; 24 lbs. for a rupee wholesale, at the following places:—Factory, opposite to Sir J. J. Hospital, Pydownee, near Police Station. Dhobi Talao, near Dr. Lisboa's dispensary. Fort, near Gunbawa Well.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTIONOF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act. The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act. The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ship Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Surveys of Steam Vessel Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazett* Office.

SEE PEARSE'S CHRISTMAS CARDS before purchasing elsewhere.—PEARSE and Co., Apollo-street.

STATIONERY.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, import Stationery and Writing Materials of every description direct from the Manufacturer, and are thus enabled to offer Goods at considerably Reduced Prices. Our Illustrated Catalogue, "supplied on application," will show a large and choice selection of Stationery of all kinds unsurpassed by any House in India. We quote a few lines of special value.

IMPERIAL TREASURY STATIONERY,

PACKED IN ORNAMENTAL BOXES.

An excellent paper for general use. It is sufficiently glazed to render the passage of the pen agreeable, whilst its hardness, closeness, and evenness of texture ensure its availability for use during the wet season:

Small and Large 8vo. Paper extra thick, box of 5 Quires.....	Rs.	1 8 and	Rs.	2 0
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Small and Large 8vo. and large 4to, extra thick "	Rs.	1 12 2 4		4 8
Oblong and Square Envelopes, all sizes, Box of 100.....from		1 0 to		1 8

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Visitations etc., very fashionable for Local Correspondence.

IMPERIAL TREASURY REP.
Brown Blue, Grey, Green, Rose, Salmon and Violet Tints, in separate boxes.

Albert and Small 8vo. Paper, box of 5 Quires	Rs.	1 12 and	Rs.	2 0
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IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM "REP."

Albert and Small 8vo. Paper, Box of 5 Quires	Rs.	2 0 and	Rs.	2 4
Square Envelopes for above, Box of 100.....		1 8 and		1 12

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Each containing 4 Quires Paper and 100 square Envelopes to match, in seven selected styles .....Rs. 1 12

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For Foreign and Indian Postal Correspondence.

EXTRA SUPERFINE WATER-LINED SATIN PAPER.

Presents the advantages of agreeable surface, resistance to the action of damp, substantial texture and availability for Inland Correspondence.

Small and Large 8vo. and Large 4to. Paper in Packets of 5 Quires...	Rs.	1 2 Rs.	1 4 and Rs.	2 8
Oblong and Square Envelopes, in Box of 100	"	1 0 "	1 2 and "	1 4

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A thin opaque paper with water-lined ruling, medium 8vo. and 4to.

Paper in Packets of 5 Quires.....	Rs.	1 2 and	Rs.	2 4
Oblong Envelopes in Boxes of 100	"	1 0		

GREY AND RED GRANITE PAPER.

In boxes containing 48 sheets of Paper and 48 Square Envelopes.

Large 8vo. thin, for half tola correspondence, per box.....	Rs.	0 12	
Small 8vo. thick, with smooth hard surface do.	"	0 12	

CHIT STATIONERY.

Of good quality at reasonable prices.

Albert and small 8vo. Paper, Cream Laid.....Packets of 5 Quires	Rs.	0 14 and	Rs.	1	2
Lily, Opaque Paper, thick and extra thick		0 14 and	"	1	2
Oblong and Square Envelopes .....Boxes of 100 from		0 12 and	"	1	2

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CHOICE "SPECIALLY SELECTED" WALKING WITH HARD BARKS STICKS.

"THE LATEST NOVELTIES."

Hazel, Spur Oak, Orange, Olive, Bark Thorn, Ceylon Vines Cherry, Wangee, Cactus, Black Thorn ... } From Rs. 1-8.
Silver Mounted, for presentation ... From Rs. 5.

HOAR & CO., { 13 Rampart Row, } BOMBAY.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL OF JEWELLERY.

WE have just unpacked a large and beautiful stock of Jewellery selected personally by our Manager durig his stay in England, and specially manufactured to our order in 18-carat gold.

Each article is Hall-marked. The stock comprises the Choicest and Newest Designs in

Ladies' Chains.	Gent's Chains.
Ladies' Necklets.	Gent's Studs, Sleeve-links, &c.
Necklets and Bracelets combined.	Gent's Scarf-pins and Rings.
Ladies' Bracelets.	Gent's Lockets.
Ladies' Brooches.	Gent's Charms.
Ladies' Lockets.	Gent's Pencil-cases.
Ladies' Jewelled Rings.	Gent's Rings.
Children's Ear-rings, &c., &c.'	Gent's Silver Cigarette Cases.'

18-CARAT. 18-CARAT. 18-CARAT.

THE WATER OF LIFE.

SUCH for many years has good Brandy been called and now that Whisky is more popular, good quality Cognac is Cheaper, and certainly more wholesome than much Whisky that is sold here We offer good Cognac at Rs. 2½ per dozen, net cash, duty-paid. It is worthy of recommendation.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

OWING to a Dissolution of Partnership, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have been favoured with instructions to submit FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of December, 1884, on the premises, at 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon, the well-known and old established Engineering Foundry and Metal Business known as the

CARNAC IRON WORKS, CARNAC-BUNDER, BOMBAY,

Together with the Goodwill, Leases of the business premises, Buildings, Sheds, Machinery, Plants, Tools, Stock-in-Trade and Effects.

THE WHOLE WILL BE SOLD IN ONE LOT AS A GOING CONCERN.

Possession will be given on 1st January, 1885.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had of Mr. WINTER, Solicitor, Meadow-street, Fort. Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay; and on the Premises.

The Property may be viewed by permission to be obtained of Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL
FORT BOMBAY.

THE Manager takes this opportunity of tendering his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on the Hotel by Travellers; and regrets that at times the accommodation has not been sufficient to meet all demands. He has therefore made extensive additions, and hopes in future to be in a position to meet the wants, comfort and convenience of his Patrons.

numerous Testimonials bear witness to the advantages of the GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

The Hotel Clerks meet every Train and Steamer.

TERMS.

Rs. 5 per day, including Board and Lodging. For further particulars address THE MANAGER

CHAMPAGNE AND CHAMPAGNE.

WHY PAY for BRANDS when equally good Wine can be had at considerable less cost. This is becoming everyday more patent to consumers all over the world. With the present abundant grape harvest equalling the famous vintage of 1874, Values have fallen, and we are now able to offer a really first-class selection of 1880 CHAMPAGNE. Ex. s.s. "Peshawar" as under:—

1880's "Œil de Perdrix" qts. per dozen	Rs.	45.	Pints	Rs.	47	per dozen.
1880's Epernay 1st quality	"	"	50.	"	"	52 "
1880's Cuvée Reservée	"	"	58.	"	"	60 "

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES, CLUBS AND CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

BODGER, WARBURTON & CO., BOMBAY.

CALCUT... THR...

C. M... WATCH-MAN...

FO...

Free by post, to...

A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS LEV... engine turned or plain case, with full ... and chronometer balance wheel, in polished ... years' stamped guarantee.
Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOL...

C. MARC...
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY C...

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Chamber of Commerce will be held on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m., at the offices of the Chamber, to receive the Report of the out-going Committee and to discuss any other questions that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Committee,
F. FORBES ADAM,
Chairman.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, December 15, 1884.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on 5th January, 1885, up to 11-30 a.m., by the Commissariat Store-keeper General for COVERING and DAMMERING PACKAGES, &c, under class A of Schedule No. II, for 1885-86.

Forms of Tenders and schedule with further particulars can be had on application at the above office.

J. M. BOYD, Col.,
Commissariat Store-keeper General.

Commissariat Store-keeper General's Office, Bombay, 12th December, 1884.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a SPACE to the eastward of BUTCHER'S ISLAND having been MARKED OFF by Buoys (painted red) for submarine mining purposes, yachts, boats, and native crafts are WARNED NOT TO COME within one 100 yards of the same, but to pass on the Elephanta side and to keep well clear of the space marked for mining purposes.

GEO. C. PARKER, Capt., I.M.,
Port Officer.

Port Office, Bombay, 12th December, 1884.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

MEETINGS of the CORPORATION as under will be held here TO-MORROW, 16th instan:—(1) Special General Meeting postponed from this day, for want of a quorum of Members, at 3 p.m.; and (2) Adjourned Special General Meeting (adjourned from 5th instant for ditto) at 3-30 p.m.

By order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW
Clerk, Muni. Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.

Bombay, 15th Dec., 1884.

TOYS! TOYS!!

THE Largest, Choicest and most varied assortment in India. The selection contains all the latest novelties in the way of playthings for children, and all are plainly marked at exceptionally low prices.

KEMP & COMPANY, Limited,
CUMBALLA HILL.

DOLLS! DOLLS!!

…clearances

…lf via Kurra-

…utch.

…for loading yester-

…ggur.

TTA.

…YAL.

…Colombo, Nov. 26.

…TURES.

…rado and Ethiopia.

…PORTS.—DECEMBER 15,

FROM GLASGOW.

…whiskey, Bolton and Co; 140 cases …jeebhoy Cowasjee Oomrighur; 2 puncheons, Soomar Veera.

…key, Treacher and Co; 2 cases whiskey, and Co.

…ld s—3 cases whiskey, John M. Hoyn.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

…octaves whiskey, Hill and Grenan; 6 packages …e, Soomar Veera.

…mmond s—25 cases slates, Mahamedally Adamjee.

…carthur s—9 packages glassware, Soomar Veera; …ackages chalk, M. M. Mody and Co.

FROM LONDON.

…bela s—25 casks fuse, Heptoola Shaik Adum and Co.

…mania s—3 cases Spanish port and 2 cases rum, Bodger, Warburton and Co; 35 cases brandy, Sorabjee, Cowasjee; 15 packages medicines, glasswares, &c., Rhicca Cullianjee; 12 cases cheese, &c., Benn, Ashley and Co; 12 cases aniline dye, Rahimtoola Noordin; 6 cases hams and cheese, Cursetjee and Eduljee; 2 hogsheads brandy, 51 cases geneva and 50 cases beer, Dhunjeebhoy Cowajee.

Sutlej s—4 cases butter and tobacco, H. F. Soares and Co.

Pekin s—3 cases stationery, E. soofally Ebramjee.

Peshawar s—225 boxes candies, Essoofally Sumsoodin and Co; 3 cases marble paper, Keekabhoy Abdoolhoosein.

FROM VENICE.

Gwalior s—3 cases beads, Sooleman Abba.

FROM ANTWERP.

Bassano s—5 casks iron wire. Essamaljee Essoobjee.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 16.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PINHEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

360-82—Craigie, L. and O.—The Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co. vs. Premchund Roychund.

218-84—Tyabji and D.—Jaitha Bhima and others vs. John Gordon.

418-84—Homonji and H.—Ruttonji Rustomji Desai vs. Maneckji Dossabhoy.

420-84—M. M. Munshi—Bhawa Puna and others vs. Heerjibhai Ardesir and others.

422-84—Macfarlane and E.—Yankoo Balloo vs. John Gordon—Settled.

423-84—Bomonji and H.—Tribhowan Venarsi vs. Heerji Hunsraj.

426-84—Hore, C. and B.—Moolji Govindji vs. Sha Dewji Dhunji and others.

New Long Causes.

372-84—Hore C. and B.—Esmail Hajee Oosman and others—Jefferson, B. and D. and Macfarlane and E.

375-84—In Person—Bhau Hajee Boskar and others vs. Anusdibai and others—In person.

378-84—Janardhan G.—Radhabai vs. Savatribai—C. A. Winter.

385-84—Chaik and W.—Nusserwanji Dhunji Mistry vs. Dossabhoy Jamsetji Cultatee—Tobin and R.

386-84—Ardesir and H.—Khadilzabebee vs. Mariambebee and another—Ty Iji and D.

388-84—Ardesir and H.—Dossabhoy Jamsetji and others vs. Vullubram Vayaram—Ardesir and H.

389-84—Khusrd rao M.—Bappooji Ua-sinath and another vs. Nursoydas Jetram and another—Little, S. F. and N.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

To vary or discharge Commissioner's report.

531-72—Little, S. F. and N.—Nusserwanjee Rutto jee Tata and others vs. Hajee Abboo Taieb Bohany and others—Thakordass and D.—Tobin and R.—Part heard.

204-76—C. A. Winter.—Vinayek Wassudewjee vs. Purmanundass Jeewandass—Little, S. F. and N.

Long Cause.

314-79—Ardesir and H.—The New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Co. vs. Kessowjee Naik and others—Little S. F. and N—Jefferson B. and D.—J. C. Cama and in person.

To vary Special Commissioner's Report.

51-78—Ardesir and H.—Nurseo Dhurmaji vs. the Khatao Mukunji S. and W. Co., Ld.—Craigie, L. and O.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 13.

Carandini, Lieut and Adjt, 8th Hussars, on leave, from Australia.

DECEMBER 14.

Thomas, Major, Asst Adjt-Genl Musketry, on duty, from Jaulna.

DECEMBER 15.

Ebden, Major, 23rd Bombay N L I, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 14.

Long, Captain, R H A, on leave, to Kirkee.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

Maj C H Garbett, Depy Commr, Singbhoom, is allowed leave for 10 days, from 1st inst.

Mr W de Matthews, Jt Magis and Depy Coll and Munsif, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the 1st Grade of Jt Magis and Depy Colls, and is posted to the Sudder Station of the dist of Manbhoom.

Mr it F Guise, Asst Supdt of Police, Cuttack, is transferred to Porree, and is appointed to have charge of the dist Police of that district until relieved by Mr M F Beamish.

Mr W D Abercrombie, Asst Supdt of Police, in charge of the dist Police, Poorea, is transferred to Tipperah, and is appointed to have charge of the dist Police of that district during the absence on leave of Mr H V H Roberts, or until further orders.

The Rev J Stephenson, Chap of Darjeeling, is allowed leave for 2 months from 25th inst.

Surg E S Brander, Offg Civil Surg, Rungpore, is allowed leave for 6 weeks from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are made with effect from 25th Sept 1884, in the vacancy caused by the absence of Mr. D E Hutchins, depy Consvr of Forests, 3rd grade, on deputation at Cape Colony after the expiration of the furlough granted to him from 7th Mar 1883:—

Mr E G Chester, depy Consvr of Forests, 4th grade and Offg in the 3rd grade, to the 3rd grade of depy Consvrs sub pro tem.

Mr W M Green, Asst Consvr of Forests, 1st grade and Offg depy Consvr of Forests, 3rd grade, to the 4th grade of Depy Consvrs sub pro tem. Mr Green will continue to officiate in the 3rd grade of Depy Consvrs until further orders.

Mr C A G Lillingston, Asst Consvr of Forests, 2nd grade, and Offg depy Consvr of Forests, 4th grade, to the 1st grade of Asst Consvrs sub pro tem Mr Lillingston will continue to officiate in the 4th grade of depy Consvrs until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G J R Leeson, Exec Engr, 2nd grade, is transferred in the interests of the public service from the Nuddea Rivers to the Circular and Eastern Canals divn.

Mr J P Coy, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is transferred in the interests of the public service from the Arrah to the Buxar divn.

Mr H E Pellereau, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is posted to the Circular and Eastern Canals divn.

Mr S Finney, class III of the Superior Revenue Estat of State Railways is, on return from furlough, posted to the Northern Bengal State Railway.

MADRAS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S ORDERS.

Adjutant General's Office, Ootacamund, 11th Dec.

Lieut R H D. Thring, offg squadron officer (on probation) 1st Regt L C a probationer for the Staff Corps will proceed to Bellary for the purpose of being examined for final admission to the Staff Corps under para. 135, Madras Army Regulations.

Army Schoolmaster H Wood, transferred from the 1st Battn West York Regt to this presidency in place of Schoolmaster H W Smith is posted for duty to the 2nd Battn R Fusiliers. On arrival of this Schoolmaster at Bombay, he will proceed to Cannanore to take up his appointment.

The C in C is pleased to make the following appointments:—1st Regt L C.—Lieut W G H Stirling, 6th Dragoon Guards, to be offg squadron officer and with the sanction of Govt a probationer for the Staff Corps, dated 29th Nov, 1884 30 Regt M I—Lieut R W Falcon, 1st Battn Oxfordshire LI, to be offg wing officer, and with the sanction of Govt a probationer for the Staff Corps dated 2nd Dec 1884. The C-in-C is pleased to direct the following postings:—

Surgn Major W Robertson, M B senior medical officer of the station hospital, Rangoon to be senior medical officer of the station hospital Poonamallee. To accompany the 2nd Battn Bedfordshire Regt when relieved.

Surg Major W C Grant, M B, senior medical officer of the station hospital, Poonamallee to do duty station hospital, Wellington, when relieved.

INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg A P Adams, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept, to do general duty, Bangalore division and Ceded district.

Surgn G H Fink, doing general duty, Eastern district, to do general duty, British Burmah division.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the tests specified opposite their names:—

Bombardier W Walsh, 1st Brigade Eastern Divn, R A, Higher Standard in Burmese.

Lieut C W Field 2nd Batt South Wales Borderers, Lower Standard in Hindustani.

Private R Soper, 2nd Batt South Wales Borderers, Lower Standard Hindustani.

Gunner W I Leaky, 1st R A, Lower Standard in Hindustani.

The undermentioned officer and warrant officers have leave of absence:—

Capt H J Meares, 2nd Batt Bedfordshire Regt from the 2nd Oct, 1884, for four months or to date of arrival of his battalion at Bellary private affairs.

First grade Apoth C M, Antonio for six months from date of departure, under the furlough rules of 1868 private affairs India.

First grade Assist Apothy J Frost, for sixty days, from the 15th December, 1884, or date of departure.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3 HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

…L AND STOCK LISTS.

…BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
…s.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
……	20,000	500	all	14 p.ct.	706½
……	42,000	500	all	1 do.	800
……	10,000	500	all	5 do.	630
	…0	…8	…ll	6 do.	118
			…all	17½ do.	650
			12½	do.	95

BANK OF BOMBAY.

…r of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay …k ending 13th December, as compared …tement of 6th December:—

	Dec. 6.	Dec. 13.
	Rs.	Rs.
…ABILITIES.		
…Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
…nd, invested in Govt.		
…uthorized Securities..	25,00,000	25,00,000
…osits at Head Office……	3,96,906	28,90,973
…do. at Branches……	14,35,343	13,94,917
…posits	2,69,39,903	2,50,25,013
…ls	18,493	20,827
…redits undrawn……	6,25,165	6,53,942
	4,46,16,010	4,24,85,672
ASSETS.		
…& other authorised Securities	51,69,571	51,93,870
…Credits, on Security of Govt.		
Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	17,26,685	17,28,923
Loans, on Security of do……	29,69,857	24,76,610
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2,699	3,142
Bills Discounted and purchased ..	1,30,39,875	1,22,81,314
Stamps……	2,711	2,753
Dead Stock…… Rs. 5,00,041		
Amt. applied in reduction.. 2,50,000	3,11,006	3,11,041
Cash Balances with Correspondents……	18,33,276	15,43,832
Cash and Currency Notes……	1,95,69,569	1,89,41,187
	4,46,16,010	4,24,85,672

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Gulf of Suez, 1,014 tons, Captain W Laws, sailed yesterday for Coconada in ballast.

THE steamer Prinz George, 1,906 tons, Captain D Felde, will sail to-day for Hull, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Celerity, 142 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and 100 deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line steamer Arabia, 2,314 tons, Captain J Laird, sailed yesterday for Marseilles via Kurrachee with a general cargo.

THE steamer Bhownuggur, 108 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bhownuggur, with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs Drewit and Master and Miss Drewit, and 205 deck passengers.

THE steamer Prince Llevellyn, 1,100 tons, Captain T. J. H. Emerson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mahmein (4th Dec,) with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs McCulloch and Co.

THE steamer Columbian, 1,404 tons, Captain G. W. Baldwin, which arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Jeddah (30th November), brought a general cargo and 1,046 pilgrims as deck passengers.

THE steamer Iran, 108 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Bhownuggur, with a general cargo and 112 deck passengers. She sailed yesterday for same port with a general cargo and 95 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Nerbudda, 1,948 tons, Captain W. Starratt, which arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Coast and Calcutta, brought a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Gosse, Miss Gosse, Mr. Mackenzie, and deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Arabia 674 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, will sail to-day or Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Hajee and Mrs Jacob and one friend, and two children, Mr Dorabjee Patrice, and 65 deck,

NOTICE.

…S EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR will NOT be at the SECRETARIAT …er 3 p. m. on WEDNESDAY, 17th, and …ill NOT go there on FRIDAY, 19th instant.

G. H. R. HART,

Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.

Government House, Parel, 15th December, 1884.

THE following PROGRAMME of proceedings at the Convocation of the University of Bombay to be held on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 5 p.m., is published for general information:—

CONVOCATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Thursday, 18th December, 1884, at 5 p.m.

1.—*The Senate are requested to be in the University Library by 4-30 p.m.*

2.—*Visitors are requested to be in their seats by 4-50 p.m.*

3.—*Procession.—At 5 p.m. the Procession of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows will enter the Hall, when all present will rise and remain standing until the Chancellor has taken his seat.*

4.—*The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows having taken their seats, the Vice-Chancellor will present to the Chancellor His Excellency the Most Noble the MARQUIS of RIPON, K.G., G.C.B., G.M.S.I., P.C., and pray that he may be admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Laws.*

5.—*The Chancellor will admit Lord Ripon to the Degree of Doctor of Laws, and will address the Senate.*

6.—*Lord Ripon having expressed his acknowledgments, the Chancellor will dissolve the Convocation.*

7.—*The Assembly will rise and remain standing until the retiring Procession of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows has left the Hall.*

ByOrder,

PETER PETERSON, D. Sc.,

University Registrar.

THE UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

UNDER INSTRUCTION *from the Syndicate one visitor's Card of Admission will be forwarded to all Fellows of the University applying for the same. Application should be made if possible in the course of TO-MORROW (TUESDAY).*

Tickets for the seats reserved for graduates of the University will be issued on Wednesday to all graduates applying for the same. These seats are reserved for graduates wearing Gown and Hood.

A limited number of admission cards will remain available for the general public. Fellows, Graduates, and others desiring to apply for these should do so by letter before 5 p. m. TO-MORROW (TUESDAY).

PETER PETERSON, D. Sc.,

University Registrar.

15th Dec. 1884.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW,

OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

MR. T. H. STEPHENS,

REGISTERED SURGEON DENTIST,

19, RAMPART ROW,

(Adjoining National Bank,)

Fees moderate. Painless extractions.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,

Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany

Established 1809.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Instruments HAS ARRIVED by Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. MEDUSA and are being tuned by our man from the Factory.

SCHIEDMAYER and *SOEHNE'S* PIANO DEPOT.

ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER

AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Price &c &c &c

Prices as previously advised, on the two years system

Plain square Piano……Rs 33 per month or Rs 75

Sympathetic square …… 36 ,, or ,, 82

Semi-grand, on three legs.. 66 ,, or ,, 1.37

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

C. MARCKS & Co.,

Sole Agents.

SPECTACLES *v.* BLINDNESS

SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Office, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

MARRIAGE.

STEPHENS—HORNE—At the M. E. Church, Vepery, by the Revd. Shreaves, assisted by the Revd. Northrupt, John Hewit Stephens, Hony. Assistant Engineer, P. W., to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of T. Horne, of Durham.

DEATH.

RIDGEWAY—December 11, at Fort William, Calcutta, of cholera, Arthur Frederick, youngest son of Captain R. R. Ridgeway, V.C., D.A.Q.M.G., aged 7 months and 16 days.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1884.

CONSIDERING the strained attention which is bestowed by the press generally, both in England and in India, on the progress of Russian aggression in Central Asia, it is strange that only a fitful regard is occasionally cast upon the proceedings of France in the Far East. The pretensions of the French and the unexpected tenacity of the Chinese, have led the French Republic and the Celestial Empire step by step into a war, which both Powers protested with apparent sincerity that they were most anxious to avoid. The fiction that the hostilities which marked the progress of negociations did not constitute a state of war may now be regarded as abandoned. The French Chambers have voted the largest sum—nearly two millions sterling—which M. Ferry has ventured to ask for, and he has promised in return that he will now carry on operations with activity. Two millions of money, as Sir John Strachey and Lord Lytton could testify, do not go far in a war with an Asiatic Power, even when its subjects do not amount to more than four or five millions. What impression may be made with the thunderbolts of war which can be purchased for forty-three million francs, upon an Empire whose subjects are reckoned by hundreds of millions three or four times repeated, we have yet to see. General Millot, who has had some experience in campaigning against the Chinese, has given it as his opinion that no French general ought to lead an army of less than a hundred thousand men into China. It cannot be said that the estimate of the force requisite is at all extravagant, though it is wholly out of keeping with the driblets of troops hitherto sent out from France to make head against the endless levies of the most populous empire that ever existed. To hold our position in India we employ fifty or sixty thousand British troops even in a period of profound peace. When the leaderless sepoys had to be crushed, it was deemed prudent, if not necessary, to accumulate a hundred and ten thousand white soldiers in the country. It may be doubted whether General Millot's hundred thousand troops would be all that would be required in these days to bring China on her knees. When the Anglo-French Expedition forced its way to Pekin, and burned the Summer Palace, the operation was by no means as free from peril as it seemed. Had the forces at the disposal of the Chinese Government been handled with ordinary skill, the allied army would have found it very difficult to reach the capital, and still more difficult to return to the fleet.

In their last struggle with Europeans the Chinese were undoubtedly depressed and cowed by the formidable alliance of the two Western Powers; besides, at that time the improvement of their military organization had only proceeded sufficiently to enable them to inflict a defeat on a squadron which assailed the forts guarding the approach to the capital, and at a subsequent period to defend those forts for a moment with some prospect of success—a success which, if attained, would have brought the invasion to a stand at once. Since that time considerable progress has been made in organising the means of offering a long resistance to a hostile army. General Gordon, when he left Bombay for China after resigning the Private Secretaryship to Lord Ripon, very disinterestedly drew up a plan of defence, of which the chief feature was that no tangible front should be offered to a foreign enemy, who would naturally be anxious above all things to come to a pitched battle, so that the superiority of European drill and tactics might make itself felt at once and decisively. The Chinese were instructed by Gordon to keep away from the enemy, to outmarch him, to threaten his flanks, to harass him by night attacks, to cut off his supplies, to give him no rest, to avoid battles or any decisive operations. If this plan of resistance, which must be in an honoured place in the Pekin War Office, be now put to use, it will doubtless prove as effective against a French general, even if he had a hundred thousand troops behind him, as it would have done against a Russian army, for whose benefit it was specially drawn up by Chinese Gordon. Still, when all is said, China is China, and France is a great European military Power. M. Ferry has given evidence of a stubborn resolution which will not suffer him to turn aside from a course to which he stands committed for Europe. The French Chambers have allowed themselves, though with evident reluctance and misgiving, to be committed to M. Ferry's great project. The Republic cannot afford to accept defeat or failure in an enterprise of such magnitude. The withdrawal of the French forces from Mexico, and the abandonment of Maximilian to the vengeance of Juarez, led fatally to the misfortunes which culminated in Sedan. The French Government of to-day must at all hazards avoid incurring a forfeiture of prestige which might produce equally disastrous results. We must therefore be prepared to hear that the Chambers have been asked for a credit far exceeding any of those yet devoted to the purpose, and that the war will be carried on on the scale which can promise a decisive and, for French purposes, a useful result. There seems to be no military reason why a force of a hundred or a hundred and fifty thousand men could not hope to bear down all resistance and make China cede Yunnan, which is contiguous to Canton, or even the province of Quangtung itself, as the price of peace. If events take the course just indicated we shall be compelled to take stock of the effect upon our own position as the dominant Power in the East. Mr. Colquhoun, the *Times* correspondent in China, has, we learn, a book in the press bearing the title of "Asiatic France." This new France includes already Tongking, Annam, Cochin-China, Cambodia, and Hainan. If it should come to include Yunnan, or any other province giving a fulcrum on Chinese ground, we shall have a new political factor of great importance adjacent to our south-eastern frontier, precisely as we have the Russians established within inconvenient propinquity to our north-western frontier. We know pretty well, from the tenour of Mr. Colquhoun's contributions to the *Times*, that in his view the establishment of a new French Asiatic Empire to the south-west of China is a very serious portent which requires to be carefully watched. He considers that a great deal will depend on the attitude which the British Government takes up in Indo-China. Not only France, but Russia and Germany, will watch our policy closely. If we are weak or wavering we shall, in his opinion, have France in force on the eastern Indian frontier, and Russia closing in upon the north and west. Such a development of diverse interests in our neighbourhood would of course be a matter of grave concern, not only with regard to Burmah and Afghanistan, but to India and to our national interests.

Lord Dufferin will certainly find in the remoter East full scope for the exercise of the high qualities of statesmanship of which he has given so many proofs. According to the authority to which we have just referred, the annexation or "protection" of the kingdom of Siam is regarded as a settled principle of policy at Saigon, and it would probably have been effected ere now but for the protracted resistance of China to the absorption of Tongking. The supremacy of the French in Siam would involve independent Burmah in inextricable difficulties, and if we annex King Theebaw's kingdom or leave the French to take that course—which may be set aside as impossible—we should have in either case the French in contact with our Indian frontier. It ought not to be above the resources of British diplomacy to give another direction to French expansion. If a choice is to be made it would be better to acquiesce in the annexation of Formosa, and to see her established in strength in a position less disquieting to our immediate interests. It is conceivable that the growth of French power in the north of China might be advantageous rather than otherwise, inasmuch as we should then have a second great European Power as interested as ourselves in restraining within reasonable limits the encroachments of Russia which threaten the existing equilibrium in Asia. On the other hand, France would find it perhaps eventually to her interest not to place her new basket of colonial eggs within too easy reach of the strong foot which kicked over her former ventures.

AFFAIRS at Hyderabad continue in a quiescent state, and although Sultan Nawaz Jung has not yet left the city, no doubt is entertained that he will do so before the month's grace, allowed him under the sentence passed upon him the other day, has expired. There is, in truth, a good deal to detain him as long as he can conveniently remain in the Nizam's capital. It is known that he has claims upon the Government, for money lent to them, to the extent of between fifty and sixty lakhs, while private debts amounting to above forty lakhs are owing to him by various individuals in Hyderabad. He has interests at stake, therefore, amounting to about a crore of rupees, and it would be easy to raise the plea that there is much to detain him in the city. His claims against the Government are of somewhat long standing. It is understood that he took the opportunity of pressing them soon after the accession of the present Prime Minister, the Nawab Salar Jung. Recent events have revived them, but the Government, so far from being disposed to admit them and allow the claimant to carry his sixty lakhs of rupees into exile with him, have referred his claims to a commission of five, all of whom are officials. That Sultan Nawaz attaches considerable importance to the satisfaction of his claims on the Government, there can be no doubt. It is believed that he was willing to withdraw from the city with the whole of his followers immediately after the recent disturbances, and even to retire to his territory on the Red Sea, provided that his fifty-six lakhs had been paid him. Deliverance from the Chief and his followers would perhaps have been cheaply bought at the price, for although he goes, they remain, and it is not clear even now what security the Nizam's Government have against a repetition of the scenes which made the streets of Hyderabad only too lively five weeks ago. The Government in nominating his son to succeed him in command of the troops presumably knew what they were about, and possibly they count upon the son of Sultan Nawaz detaching himself as completely from his father's interest as the Khedive Tewfik has detached himself from the interest of Ismail. But blood runs thicker than water, and it must be hoped, for the sake of peace in Hyderabad, that the Nizam's Government will not be reminded hereafter of the danger of reliance upon half measures.

THE second of the Hyderabad Railway prosecutions ended yesterday, as the first had ended on that day week, in the discharge of the accused person. It is just possible that the case against Moorteza Ali, who was acquitted yesterday, was less obviously unreal than that against Mr. Morton; but, however that may be, no one will dispute the justice of the decision at which the jury arrived. Mr. Justice Bayley spoke very strongly indeed upon certain aspects of the case, but there was nothing in it which invited more severe comment than the fact that it found its way into court at all. The "lamentable ignorance on the part of the authorities at Secunderabad as to what the law is" furnished the judge with a theme for some very condemnatory observations. But a court of justice in the first instance such as that of the committing magistrate should be not only careful in regard to procedure, but watchful in regard to the quality of the evidence of which it consists. Even if Nana Saheb's evidence did not on the face of it appear untrustworthy when it was given before the railway magistrate, it was still the evidence of an approver, which had next to no bearing upon the charge against Moorteza Ali, and which, although it abounded in accusation against Mr. Morton, stood alone and unsupported in its essential parts. The whole proceedings raise a very serious question. The court of superior jurisdiction has, it is true, guarded the two accused persons against ultimate injustice; but it still remains true that the evidence of an informer, for an estimate of whose character and reliability it will be better to refer to the observations of the presiding judge, has been sufficient to place upon his trial at least one defendant whom the jury virtually declared to be in no need of defence. There ought to be some security against this sort of thing—some other security than the procedure of the court of first instance has on this occasion provided. It may be hoped, however, that the lesson which the case affords will not be lost sight of. If it brings home to those who are in need of it a fuller sense of the importance of receiving with more than the customary grain of salt the unsupported evidence of approvers, it may be possible to think less seriously of the unsatisfactory elements with which the proceedings abound.

THE statement that a Committee of the Corporation has selected the design for the new Municipal Hall, the choice having fallen on Mr. Chisholm's plan, is altogether erroneous. No Committee of the Corporation has as yet been appointed for this purpose, and the selection has yet to be made. It is supposed that one of the designs which has specially attracted attention, that of an imposing building with a large dome, presents some of the characteristics of Mr. Chisholm's style, but no one knows yet whether it be by that eminent Madras architect or not. At any rate, neither that design nor any other has been selected. What has been done is to have all the designs and plans sent in subjected to the scrutiny of three experts, namely, Mr. John Adams, Mr. Stevens, and Mr. Forde, who will give their opinion to the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Ollivant, as to the possibility or otherwise of constructing the building with the qualities and at the cost set forth. When the Municipal Commissioner is duly coached upon these technical matters, a Committee of the Corporation will be appointed to confer with him and select the design which seems best adapted to fulfil the requirements of the case.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

A REUTER'S telegram announces that Lord Reay has been appointed to succeed Sir James Fergusson as Governor of Bombay. Lord Reay (Sir Donald James Mackay) of Reay, county Caithness, in the peerage of Scotland, and a peer of the United Kingdom, was born on the 22nd December, 1839. He succeeded his father as eleventh Lord Reay in 1876, and being a Dutch subject was naturalized in 1877 by Act of Parliament. Lord Reay, until 1877, filled the post of Gentleman of the Chamber to the King of the Netherlands, residing principally at the Hague, and having a country seat at Ophemert in Gelderland. Soon after succeeding to the title, however, he decided upon entering public life in England, and a Neutralization Act was passed in his behoof. It was not, however, till 1881, when he was made a peer of the United Kingdom, that he took his seat in the House of Lords. The reputation of being a nobleman of considerable attainments, scientific and political, had preceded him, and it was from the first believed that Lord Reay would make his mark in the Upper House and in public life. A few years ago he was elected President of the Social Science Congress, and his address at the opening of the Congress dealt with some of the more pressing social and economic problems of the day with marked ability. A recent address of his on education has awakened wide spread interest. A year ago, when the Transvaal question claimed attention anew, and it was thought necessary to revise the Convention of Pretoria, Lord Reay was selected as a Commissioner to go to South Africa and inquire into the grievances alleged by the Boers. One objection was made to the choice, and only one. It was suggested that his Dutch kinship and his personal connection with Holland might influence him somewhat to a too sympathetic view of the Boer claims. No one, however, doubted his ability for the work, and it was felt that in an intellectual sense few available men could be better qualified for it than he. Happily for him, perhaps, he escaped criticism by the determination of the Government, on second thoughts, not to send out a Commission which might have been a failure, and in which, at the best, Lord Reay could scarcely have gained much. The Transvaal sent delegates to London instead, and Lord Reay stayed at home. His appointment to the Governorship of Bombay will cause no surprise. He was marked out in public expectation for some post of importance, and the only question for some time has been whether he should have an Indian or a Colonial Governorship.

Lord Reay married, in 1877, Mrs. Mitchell, widow of Captain Alexander Mitchell, of the Grenadier Guards. He belongs to a family of varied fortunes whose history is full of incident and of interest. His earliest ancestor of whom anything is known was Odo Macky, who was descended from Angus Don Macky, styled leader of 4,000 Mackys of Strathnaver. Odo Macky obtained extensive territorial grants in the counties of Caithness and Sutherland at the end of the fifteenth century, and was amongst those who fell at Flodden. The family rose into greater prominence when the chieftainship of the clan devolved upon Sir Donald Mackay, Knight of Far, who was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia, and subsequently, in 1628, elevated to the peerage by the dignity of Baron Reay. The further patent creating Lord Reay Earl of Strathnaver never was completed, owing to the civil war. Lord Reay, who was a distinguished and gallant soldier, took an active part in it on the royalist side; but being one of those excepted from pardon in the treaty between the Covenanters and King Charles, he was obliged to retire to Denmark, where he died. A grandson of this gallant fugitive commanded a brigade in the service of the States General of Holland, and had under his command a son who fell at the siege of Tournay. Another member of the family, also in the Dutch service, had fallen at the battle of Steinkirk. The ninth Baron, Eric, was succeeded by his cousin Eneas, Baron Mackay d'Ophemert, Minister of State and Vice-President of the Privy Council in the Kingdom of the Netherlands. He hardly lived to enjoy his title for a year, when he was succeeded by the present Baron.

THE RECEPTION OF LORD RIPON.

A *Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary* was issued last evening containing the following notification:—

The Most Honourable the Marquis of Ripon is expected to arrive by special train at the Parel Station of the G. I. P. Railway at 5-30 p.m. (Railway Time) on Wednesday, the 17th instant.

The reception of His Excellency on the platform of the railway station will be private under arrangements made from Government House.

A salute of 31 guns will be fired, and a guard-of-honour will be drawn up at the railway station.

His Excellency will proceed to Government House Parel, where a guard-of-honour of Native Infantry will be drawn up.

The Commissioner of Police will arrange for the maintenance of order.

JOTTINGS FROM PARIS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, Nov. 21.

"YOU had better take a rest this week, for I assure you that you will be able to find nothing to write about" is what one of the Paris correspondents of the *Daily Telegraph* said to me only yesterday, when I complained to him of the dearth of political intelligence, and told him how I despaired of being able to send a letter this week to the *Bombay Gazette*. Yes, though rather a mournful text for a correspondent to preach from, it is true that from a political point of view France is to-day at her dullest. The situation may be summed up in two or three words. The cholera and the "tipsiness" of Mademoiselle Van Zandt, the threatened retirement of Madame Judic from the stage, and other trivialities have been occupying men's mind to such an extent that for a moment the nation has forgotten her soreness against the Ferry Cabinet for their foolish foreign policy, and Tongking was for a while put where Madagascar is—on the shelf. But as Monday, the 24th instant, draws nearer the same *cui bonos* are being repeated, and the same lamentations over wasted treasure and blood uselessly spilled are being heard. For on Monday next the debate on the Tongking question will be held in the Chamber of Deputies, and M. Jules Ferry, who has till now so admirably followed the rule of one's copy-book days that "silence is golden," will be obliged at last to change his gold into the silver coinage of words. On a full report of this debate you may rely next week.

A column or two, *instar* Blowitz of the *Times*, might be made in lamentation over the Congress at Berlin, where France and Germany are sitting side by side as though for a *millennium* picture; but in my previous letters I have worn threadbare the subject of what danger an alliance, expressed or implied, between the two principal Powers on the Continent means to England. *Toujours perdrix*, you shall not accuse me of; nor of *toujours perdition*. Does the alliance of Germany and France, yesterday in Europe, to-day in Africa, to-morrow haply in the East, mean anything but eventual danger to England? But, then, I am back on the old subject again.

From the seat of war there is no news. Is the Ministry keeping back some grand surprise with which to overwhelm the Opposition on Monday, the day of reckoning? The surprise will have to be very grand and most overwhelming, if it is to stem the tide and turn it aside, for I should say that at least two-thirds of the deputies, and more than two-thirds of the nation, will rank themselves against Ferry and Co. on that occasion. But do not imagine from what I say that there is much of violent debate or the outcry of many-tongued grievances, for never has Paris more resembled that garden which Swinburne calls "of Proserpine" to-day. Indifference, absolute and complete, is the general feeling, and one might believe oneself in the metropolis of a nation of fatalists rather than in Paris, which claims to be the heart of the world, the pulse of Europe. "Here, where the world is quiet; Here, where all trouble seems Dead winds' and spent waves' riot In doubtful dreams of dreams." Yes, indeed, we are weary of days and hours, blown buds of barren flowers, desires and dreams and powers, and everything but sleep.

"What is Paris thinking about?" writes Edmond Magnier in the *Evènement*. "Each week, each day rather, the *grande ville* wakes up with some new distraction. But let me be understood. I do not speak of that Paris which is called le Tout Paris, frivolous and composed of some few hundred persons of both sexes, the bigger half of whom are rotten to the core. This little town within the mighty town amuses itself with a thing of no account, as a baby amuses itself with a doll. Yesterday it was Madame Such-a-one's sale, to-day it will be Madame Sarah Benhardt's return or the examination of Madame Van Zandt before a committee of men learned in the effects of alcohol. I speak of the Paris—the real Paris which thinks, works, produces, which the events of the boulevard disturb not even for a moment. It is this Paris which leads public opinion, which has made France, France, and which makes her morally mistress of

TELEGRAMS.

THE FRENCH IN TONGKING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, DEC. 15.

The China mail of the 2nd inst. has arrived. There is very little news of hostilities.

Matters in Formosa remain unchanged. The French have driven the Chinese garrison into a small fort on the road between Keelung and Tamsui, but they are unable to follow up their advantage by marching to the latter place without reinforcements.

The French fleet are badly in want of repairs and cleaning. The boiler of a man-of-war burst, killing twelve and wounding many.

The blockade is very imperfectly maintained. Supplies are taken to the ports by Chinese junks; some are captured, but many escape the fleet. The Chinese are preparing to break the blockade and fight the French ships. They require foreign officers, as Chinese are quite useless for the purpose. The Imperial authorities offer a thousand taels, or three thousand rupees, as monthly pay to commanders. It is believed that Germans will accept the offer.

The Pekin Government continue preparations on a large scale for the defence of the capital. They believe that France has not the money to despatch sufficient troops to capture Pekin, but prefers to cross the Tongking frontier and take Canton. France would make no impression on the Chinese Government by such course.

A severe engagement has taken place in Tongking. An entrenched position on the river was attacked by the French, who were driven by the Imperial troops into the forests.

British divers are employed in lifting heavy guns from the Min river near the arsenal.

Rivers to the north are freezing. Winter has begun. Money is scarce. The Government has obtained a new loan of a million and a half sterling from some American bankers. Trade is languid; the coasting trade has nearly ceased.

LORD RIPON'S DEPARTURE FROM CALCUTTA.

FAREWELL DEMONSTRATIONS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 15.

Lord and Lady Ripon left Calcutta this morning by special train for Bombay. The official arrangements were exactly the same as for Lord Dufferin's arrival on Saturday in respect to the guards of honour, troops lining the streets, etc. Some of the European firms, and particularly the merchants whose offices are situated on the Strand, had taken down their decorations. Others, with better taste, among them the proprietors of some of the principal large European shops in Old Court House-street, allowed them to remain. The decorations put up by the Port Trust alongside the jetties and on the Hooghly-bridge remained. The inscription on the triumphal arches had been altered to "Farewell." A number of gentlemen, chiefly officials and natives, attended at Government House to say good-bye. There were also a few people in the streets, and where there was a crowd, and the carriage was allowed to drive past without any demonstration. Europeans, where encountered, as on the Great Eastern Hotel balcony, did not even raise their hats. There was a considerable assemblage, including a large number of European ladies and gentlemen, at the station. A portion of the platform was roped off for natives, and here some thousands of natives, chiefly students at different educational institutions, had gathered. They carried red banneretswith such mottoes as "Ripon's farewell," "Self-help," "Lord Ripon ki Jai," "Free Press," "Think of us when far away," etc.

The Marquis and the Marchioness arrived at the station soon after 8-30 a.m., Calcutta time. They were accompanied by the Earl and Countess of Dufferin and Mr. Rivers Thompson. A guard of honour of the 17th Native Infantry in the station yard presented arms, and the band played the National Anthem. Inside the station the same ceremony was repeated by a guard of honour of the East India Railway Volunteers. Lord Ripon, Mr. Primrose, Captain Rochfort, aide-de-camp, and other members of the staff who accompany His Excellency, were very busy for some time shaking hands and saying good-bye to numerous friends. Lord Ripon walked to the end of the platform, where a native crowd had assembled, and passed part of the way along their front amid loud cheers and a shower of marigolds. He then returned to the carriage, and the leave-taking having ended, he said a few last words to Lord Dufferin and Mr. Gibbs. The Volunteer Band played the National Anthem, while the assembly stood uncovered and the train moved off. Lord Dufferin called for three cheers for Lord Ripon, and one cheer more, which were given heartily. Cheers broke up as the train passed out of the station, the native lining the platform further on. Lord Ripon stood in the verandah of the carriage, which could be seen was clear of the station. Those present in the station, besides the Lieutenant-Governor with Mrs. Wilkinson, Mr. Harrison, Commissioner of Police and Chairman of the Municipal Corporation, Mr. Grimley, Magistrate of Howrah, the Maharajah of Vizianagram, the Maharajah of Cooch Behar in uniform as a Major of the Bengal Cavalry, Maharajah Jotendro Mohun Tagore, Rajah Poorno Chunder Singh, Prince Mahommed Nooroodeen, Rajah Norendro Narayen Deb, Maharajah Koomal Krishna, Nawab Abdool Luteef, and others.

In addition to the Marquis and Marchioness of Ripon, the following travelled by the special train: Mr. Primrose, Private Secretary; the Rev. Father Kerr, Chaplain; Surgeon-Major Anderson, Surgeon; Captain Rochford and Lieutenant St. Quintin, aides-de-camp.

Lord Dufferin, as he drove back to Government House, was repeatedly cheered.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MOKAMEH, DEC. 15.

The scene on the departure of the special train from Howrah was closed by a remarkable outburst of feeling on the part of the natives assembled. They redoubled their cheering as the carriage containing Lord and Lady Ripon passed the end of the platform, and then, carried away by their enthusiasm, hundreds broke away from the barriers and rushed on to the railway metals at some danger to themselves, and raced alongside until distanced by the train. Their excited cheers were continued by numbers of railway employes who crowded the carriages and wagons in the sidings at stations and level-crossings for miles beyond Calcutta. Crowds had also gathered, while passengers on passing trains greeted farewell with most curious effect.

According to present arrangements Lord Ripon is to receive three presentations *en route*, the first address being given at Jubbulpore, which is reached to-morrow afternoon. To-day the first stoppage was at Poondoah, where their Excellencies and suite breakfasted. After luncheon a band of students from the Seebpore College at Calcutta, on survey duty near Mudhupur, awaited the train at the station and presented bouquets and chanted a hymn in praise of Lord Ripon.

THE NATIVE LADIES OF BENGAL AND LADY RIPON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 15.

A deputation of Bengali ladies, representing the Bengal Ladies Association, waited on the Archioness of Ripon at Government House on Saturday and presented her ladyship with an address, in which they thanked her for her kindly sympathy with the cause of female education, guided by her deep interest in the Ladies' College at Poona and the Bethune College in Calcutta. The address was enclosed in a silver casket bearing the following inscription: "Presented to Her Excellency the Marchioness of Ripon as a humble token of Ladies' Association, Calcutta, Dec. 13, 1884."

Lord and Lady Ripon were both present, and received the deputation very cordially. Each lady presented the Marchioness with a handsome bouquet. Lady Ripon thanked them heartily, and said both she and Lord Ripon had been much moved by the reception given them by the native community.

RIPON MEMORIAL MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, DEC. 15.

The Mahratta-speaking Hindu community of this place held a meeting yesterday to perpetuate Lord Ripon's name by erecting a memorial to him in the form of an Anglo-Mahratta school. The meeting was held in the house of Mr. Balcristna Gopaljee, a contractor, and was presided over by Mr. K. Sirinivas Rao, the Treasury Officer, who comes of a very old family and holds jaghirs in the Nizam's territories. A large sum was subscribed on the spot. As there is no Mahratta school in Hyderabad, this new institution deserves every success.

OBITUARY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DEC. 15.

Mr. Maurice Cross, Subordinate Judge of Coconada, died on Friday night, aged 59 years.

The Rev. D. J. French, Junior Chaplain, Berhampore, died on Friday.

SIR F. ROBERTS.

Sir Frederick Roberts arrived here this morning, and is the guest of the Governor.

DISASTROUS LANDSLIP ON A PLANTATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, DEC. 15.

Thirteen coolies have been killed and several injured by a landslip on a plantation in East Ceylon. Heavy rains prevail.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON'S SUCCESSOR.

LONDON, DEC. 15.

Lord Reay has been appointed to succeed Sir James Fergusson as Governor of Bombay.

THE EXPLOSION ON LONDON BRIDGE.

The explosion on London Bridge on Saturday night is believed to have been caused by dynamite. Further details of the effects caused by the concussion show that considerable damage was done to property in the vicinity of the bridge, but that no one was injured.

THE NILE EXPEDITION.

CAIRO, DEC. 14.

Colonel Sir Herbert Stewart, with Mounted Infantry and guards of the Camel Corps, is now advancing towards Korti, north of Ambukol.

REVOLT IN COREA.

HONGKONG, DEC. 14.

News has been received that a revolt has broken out in Corea. At a ministerial banquet given in honour of the British Resident, the King's son and six ministers were murdered. The King escaped, and fled to the hills.

The foreign residents are safe.

A gun-boat has arrived.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, DEC. 15.

The Bombay mails of the 28th ult. arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, DEC. 13.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ogilvie left here for Bombay yesterday afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 15.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes, left here for Bombay this morning.

COLOMBO, DEC. 15.

French mail-steamer Irrawady, from China, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅞d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78½
4½ ,,	80
3 ,, Consols for account	99⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	108¾
Bar Silver	49½

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrival—City of Manchester.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(DECEMBER 15.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Turkish route interrupted between Bushire and Fao. Messages via Turkey, or for Turkey via Fao, can only be sent once a week by special steamers from Bushire. No change in rates.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY, NIGHT, December 14.

10 p.m.	71·1

MONDAY, December 15.

a.m.	68·0
10 a.m.	75·1
2 p.m.	83·4
4 p.m.	81·2

THE meeting of the Bombay Corporation which was called for yesterday was adjourned until this afternoon for want of a quorum. One of the subjects before the meeting will be the vote of a sum, not exceeding Rs. 10,000, from surplus cash balance to provide for the cost of carrying out the necessary arrangements for the laying of the foundation-stone of the new Municipal Offices by Lord Ripon.

THE trial of Moorteza Ali, an accounts clerk employed under Mr. Andrew Morton in the Nizam State Railway, who was charged with criminal breach of trust, terminated yesterday in his acquittal. He has been therefore accordingly discharged. The presiding judge, Mr. Justice Bayley, remarked that the whole thing in connection with the Secunderabad prosecutions seemed to have been mismanaged. It was to be regretted that, owing to the lamentable ignorance of the authorities at Secunderabad as to what the law was, Mr. Morton had been committed to the High Court. It was much to be regretted, the learned judge added, that, on the mere testimony of a man against whom an information had been laid by Mr. Morton himself, the parties in Secunderabad should have been so incapable of appreciating evidence as to have confided in allegations made by a subordinate against a person in the highest position and the high official character which Mr. Morton bore.

A GOVERNMENT notification issued last evening says that, under instructions from the Government of India, the notification of the Government of Bombay, No. 4118, dated 19th November, 1884, imposing quarantine at Aden on vessels arriving from Madras, has been withdrawn.

HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF GOA is expected to arrive in Bombay about the end of this month to visit the churches belonging to the Portuguese jurisdiction.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"Your contemporary is to be congratulated upon the enterprise with which he has reported the proceedings attendant upon the arrival of the Viceroy at Calcutta. To procure, by telegraph, the full text of the Imperial Commission under which the Viceroy took office, with all its titles and recitals and formulas, is a really remarkable achievement, exceeded only by that of the enthusiastic journalist who, to make an assize report complete, took a full note of the Queen's Proclamation against Vice and Immorality. It is a little remarkable, however, that the enterprise which could go thus far could not go far enough to give us just one word of the speech which Lord Dufferin made as soon as he had been installed, and which some people believe to have been the most important pronouncement he has made since he arrived in India. Still, one cannot have everything in this world, and an Imperial Commission is, after all, a very solemn sheepskin."

CAPTAIN WALSHE asks us to state that the Government Workhouse poor-box is empty, and that he will be glad to receive any contributions which the charitably disposed may kindly subscribe for the dinner or for the box generally. Any amount forwarded will be duly acknowledged in this journal. Contributions of cast-off clothing are also acceptable, many of the vagrants being in great want of clothing. Presents of cakes, fruit, &c., will likewise be thankfully received at this season. We feel sure Captain Walshe's appeal will not be made in vain, and that there are many who will gladly contribute towards a Christmas dinner for their unfortunate fellow-countrymen in the Government Workhouse.

"SOME account of my intercourse with Madame Blavatsky, with a number of additional letters and full explanation of the most marvellous Theosophical phenomena" is the title of a pamphlet by Madame Coulomb which will be published by Messrs. Higginbotham and Co., Madras, this week. The price is one rupee, and the postage one anna, we are told. This pamphlet, a Madras correspondent informs us, has been written and will be published to wile away the tedium of waiting for the prosecution which the Theosophists have threatened.

WE regret to hear of the death of Major A. J. Shepherd, 5th Native Infantry, on the 7th inst. This gallant officer died of pneumonia while returning with his late regiment, the 4th Native Infantry, from the Zhob Valley Expedition. His remains have been sent on to Dera Ghazi Khan for burial. Major Shepherd served with the Jowaki Expedition in 1877-78, and in the Expedition against the Mahsud Waziris in 1881. He was for some time Deputy Assistant-Adjutant General for Musketry.

WHEN Dr. H. H. Wilson, in 1841, brought out the *Ariana Antiqua*, the learned world was astonished by the fact that coins were in existence in the Punjab and in Kabul of more than thirty Greek kings who ruled different parts of these countries after the departure of Alexander. General A. Cunningham, shortly after the appearance of the *Ariana Antiqua*, wrote a series of papers for the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, in which he gave several more kings, such as Zoilus, Straton, Hippostratus, Dionysius, Theophilus, Telephes, &c. Later on, in the journal of the Numismatic Society of London, he gave a fuller and more exhaustive account of all his discoveries in this most interesting period of history. Just recently, however, the coin of a king whose name was previously unknown has come to light, his name being Peukollaus. The coin is copper, and in shape square. The type is peculiar, on the side bearing Greek letters is a figure of Apollos, on the side with Sanskrit letters is an image of Demeter. To General Cunningham belongs the honour of this discovery. The Lahore paper announces that Mr. L. White King, of Peshawur, has almost simultaneously become possessed of a coin of the same king. This coin is much worn, the only things visible on it being the two images and the name in Greek.

A STRANGE instance of juvenile crime is reported from Madras. At the recent Criminal Sessions held at Salem, a lad, 10 years old, was sentenced to penal servitude for life, for the murder of another boy of 8. The prisoner was shown to have attacked the deceased with a stone, and inflicted terrible injuries on him, the skull being fractured and nose broken, besides other signs of extreme violence. An appeal was carried to the High Court for mitigation of the sentence, but the evidence for the prosecution being conclusive, the judges held that they were bound to confirm the conviction and sentence of the Sessions Court. They directed that copies of that court's judgment and their own decision should be submitted to His Excellency the Governor-in-Council for consideration.

MR. C. MIDDLETON, Assistant Chief Storekeeper of the East Indian Railway Company, is likely to be appointed Chief Storekeeper of the Nagpore State Railway.

PRIVATE letters have been received at Lahore from Mr. Andrew Dalgleish, the enterprising traveller, which show that affairs in Yarkund are peaceful and quiet enough just now. The Lahore paper gleans the following items of information from the letter:—The Chinese consider themselves firmly fixed in Kashgaria, and are busily occupied in shinning the ranks of the Mahomedan subordinate agency. All the superior native officials also were to be dismissed, with the exception of the judges. No open opposition is met with; but there seems to be a certain amount of intriguing against the new rulers of Kashgaria, and it remains to be seen how far it will prove dangerous. The Chinese—and they are by no means a peculiar people in this respect—are inclined to put too much faith in systems, and to pay too little heed to local laws, customs, habits, and prejudices amongst the people they have conquered. They are not always successful, moreover, in selecting from a subject population like that of Kashgaria suitable persons for advancement in the service of the State. They are willing enough, or at any rate see the advantage of employing natives; but in the absence of the literary test to which they have been accustomed for centuries in China proper, they find it impossible to select the fittest. Trade seems to be at a stand-still in Yarkund, and there is very little demand for imported goods. Sericulture is being carried on in Yarkund, Kashgar, and Khoten. As regards the political importance of Kashgar, this, no doubt, is a matter which will receive Lord Dufferin's early attention. Even setting aside the possibility of an alliance with the Chinese against their rivals and ours in Central Asia, it is highly advisable that we should, if possible, maintain amicable relations with the countries immediately beyond our borders. The establishment of an English consulate at Yarkund is the first step that might be taken.

THE Department of Finance and Commerce has just published the accounts relating to the trade by land of British India with foreign countries for the first quarter of the current year. The total value of imports recorded amounts to Rs. 1,19,09,995, or six lakhs less than the total for the same quarter of 1883; while the total value of the exports is given as Rs. 1,51,54,820, or about three-quarters of a lakh less than the corresponding value for last year. Taking exports and imports, the falling off is chiefly noticeable under the head of imports from Khelat, Nepal, and Kashmere. On the other hand, there was an increase in the imports from Bajour, Ladak, Thibet, Sikkim, Bhutan, and Manipur, and a considerable increase in the imports from Upper Burma and the Karen country. Our imports from Kabul fell from Rs. 91,770 to Rs. 66,016; and there was a slight decrease in the imports by the Kandahar State Railway. Turning to the exports, we notice a considerable decrease under exports to Nepal, the Karen country, and Siam, which quite outbalanced the increase in the exports to Khelat, Sewestan, Kashmere, Sikkim, Upper Burma, and by the Kandahar Railway. The imports of *charas* into the Punjab from Kabul and Kashmere, as recorded in the returns, show a falling off. The exports of Indian tea from the Punjab to Kabul, Kashmere, and Ladakh show an increase; while the exports of foreign tea, to judge from the figures given for the last three years, show a falling off.

WE are asked to state that the free distribution of five thousand portraits of Lord Ripon mentioned in our issue of yesterday is not to be at the initiative or cost of the *Daftar Ashkara* Press. The distribution of portraits will be the form of homage chosen by a well-known native gentleman, and they have nothing to do with the subject in common with certain portraits already published by the press in question.

THE number of cases instituted in the Civil Courts of Assam during last year show a percentage of 1 suit to every 175 of population, as compared to 1 for every 158 in Bengal during the same period. There were 802 more suits instituted in Assam in 1883 than in the previous year. Nearly half of this number is due to the district of Cachar, and is attributed by the Deputy Commissioner to the low price of paddy and the unusual losses of cattle by disease in previous years, which compelled many people to borrow money, the repayment of which became a matter of great difficulty after the floods of May, 1883, and hence the frequent resort to the courts of law for the recovery of debts. Sylhet, Sibsagar, Kamrup, and Goalpara also contribute towards the excess of suits instituted in 1883 over those of 1882. This increase of litigation in the Assam Valley may probably be regarded, the Chief Commissioner thinks, as the natural accompaniment of the material progress of the country. The administration of civil justice in the Province last year resulted in a profit to the Government of Rs. 1,32,609.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE services of Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Hart and Captain A. Porcelli, both of the Royal Engineers, have been placed at the disposal of the Inspector-General, Military Works, for employment in the Military Works Department.

LIEUTENANT J. S. MELVILLE, Wing Officer on probation 4th Bengal Infantry, left Calcutta on the 11th December for Cachar, to join.

SURGEON S. HASSAN, Indian Medical Department, has been appointed to the officiating medical charge of the 26th Punjab Infantry, *vice* Surgeon-Major Major Fleming, on sick leave.

WORKING MEN AND LORD RIPON.

A MEETING of the Mill-hands Association was held in a bungalow adjoining the Great Eastern Mills, Chinchpoogly, on Saturday last, at 6-30 p.m., in accordance with a notice issued by the secretary. The meeting was attended by representatives from all the mills of Bombay, who had come direct from their work.

Mr. N. M. Lokhunday proposed, and Mr. Chinaya seconded, and it was carried unanimously, that Mr Ally Mohamed Bhimjee take the chair.

The chairman having thanked the meeting for the honour done to him, called upon the secretary to read a paper in which the object for which the meeting was called was fully explained. The secretary then read the paper, in which it was mentioned that the meeting was called by the order of the managing committee for the purpose of considering the best steps to be taken to do honour to Lord Ripon, the retiring Viceroy, on his arrival here from Calcutta and also on his departure for his native land. Every act done by Lord Ripon as Viceroy of India for the amelioration of the native millions was set forth in the paper, as also how he was everywhere received and honoured on his journey from Simla to Calcutta, and what Calcutta had done in that respect.

The chairman then explained that the day for the public entry of His Excellency was fixed to take place on Thursday next, the 18th inst., and that the Saturday following was to be the day of his lordship's departure for England. The chairman also brought to notice the fact that the owners of about seventeen mills had expressed their willingness to allow their employés a half-holiday on Thursday as well as Saturday, to enable them to take part in the public demonstration, and that some of the millowners had signified their intention of supplying bands and banners to their respective hands to accompany the demonstrations and that the rest of the millowners were expected to follow this examples. In conclusion, the chairman invited the members to express their views on the subject.

Mr. N. M. Lokhunday and others addressed the meeting, after which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

1st. That this meeting records its deep regret that the petition of the public of this city as to the landing of Lord Ripon was not granted. Had it been granted, a right royal reception, second to none would have been accorded to his lordship.

2nd. That this meeting records its thanks to those millowners who have promised to allow half-holiday on Thursday and Friday and to furnish band and banners as mentioned by the chairman, and not the less to other millowners who are expected to follow the example of their confréres. But should the bands and banners be not forthcoming from the millowners they will be supplied by subscription amongst the mill-hands.

3rd. That on both Thursday and Saturday the following programme is to be observed in doing honour to Lord Ripon, who has endeared himself to the natives of India, and whose name is indelibly engraved on the heart of every native of India. All mill operatives shall turn out in their holiday dress, and each mill shall form its own procession with band and banners having the name of the mill and some other banner with appropriate mottoes having the object of honouring Lord and Lady Ripon. The processions of those mills that front on the public road along which Lord Ripon shall pass shall take their stand in front of such mills, and others shall station themselves in such places along the route as shall be indicated to them by timely notice after the chairman has arranged with the authorities in whose hands the management of the public demonstration is entrusted. That on arrival of the carriage with Lord Ripon in front of each station, the banner bearing the name of the mill shall be lowered three times as a salute to his lordship; and the band shall play "God save the Queen." Other banners shall not be lowered. That the above order shall be observed all along the entire route on Lord Ripon proceeding to the Town Hall, as well as on his lordship's return therefrom on Thursday, and on Saturday on his lordship proceeding to the place of embarkation.

4th. That this meeting expects that everyone taking part in the demonstration shall conduct himself with perfect decorum, befitting the high occasion, and shall not in any way be guilty of any conduct calling for censure.

After a vote of thanks the meeting disolved at about 8 p. m.

ADDRESSES TO LORD RIPON.

THE following address is to be presented to Lord Ripon at Manmar to-morrow by a deputation from Nagur in a silver casket:—

We, the inhabitants of the city of Ahmednagar, in the Deccan, beg most respectfully, by a deputation consisting of the representatives of the citizens of this place, to approach your lordship on the eve of your departure from this country with as surances of our deepest personal esteem for your lordship's public virtues and of our profound gratitude for your lordship's righteous and liberal administration of this country.

It is needless to dwell here on the details of an administration which in the initiation of new measures as well as in the reform of old shortcomings has given unmistakable evidence of your lordship's sincere and earnest desire to govern this great dependency on the lines, and in the spirit, of Her Majesty's noble Proclamation of 1858, the Magna Charta of India. The measures which your lordship has inaugurated speak for themselves. The restoration of peace, the emancipation of the Press, the partial remission of the salt duty, the encouragement of native industries and the fostering of a spirit of private enterprise, the reform of the Criminal Procedure Code, and the limitation by well-devised rules of the enhancement of land assessment, the inquiry into the educational wants of the country, and last but not least, the beginning of the political education of the people by the great boon of Local Self-Government, are only a few of the great measures that have marked your lordship's sympathetic rule over this great Empire and have secured to your lordship the ever-lasting gratitude and the blessings of millions of this land. In common with the rest of India we consider your lordship's policy as the policy which being just and righteous is calculated to consolidate the Empire by founding the claims to loyalty and allegiance in the confidence, esteem and affection of the people. The people of India are deeply grateful to your lordship for the measures taken to realize the promises and assurances held out during half a century of British rule; and should your lordship's tenure of office have been prolonged in response to the unanimous prayers of the people, we do not doubt that the policy inaugurated by your lordship would have had time to mature itself and to bear fruit under your lordship's fostering care and vigilant solicitude.

Your lordship has indeed nobly redeemed the promise made when in reply to a welcome address from the citizens of Poona in 1880, your lordship expressed a wish to be judged by acts and not by words; and now that the time of bidding a farewell has arrived, your lordship may truly rest in the loyalty and enthusiasm with which the several provinces and towns of the Empire are vying with each other in raising fitting memorials, their appreciation of the numerous benefits conferred by your lordship, their profound admiration of your lordship's catholicty of mind, justice, humanity and moderation, and their deep gratitude, respect and affection for your lordship for the many noble measures inaugurated under your lordship's auspices; and we cannot commemorate your Excellency's administration better than by associating your Excellency's name with the erection of a hospital and a public hall in this city, institutions calculated to spread the blessings of health and knowledge amongst the people.

Before concluding we pray that the same kind regard for the interests of the people which your lordship evinced during your lordship's stay amongst us might be continued to us in England in advocating the cause of India.

The blessings of millions of the people attend your lordship's homeward journey and it is our fervent prayer in unison with the whole of India that the God of all nations may confer on your lordship long life and continued prosperity.

THE following address will be presented to Lord Ripon in Bombay:—We, the undersigned members of the various classes representing the cultivating, landholding, and other sections of the Native community, residing in the district of Ahmedabad, Gujarat, in the Presidency of Bombay, beg leave to approach your Excellency with this expression of the deep regret with which we regard your Excellency's retirement from the Viceroyalty of India, and of our heartfelt gratitude for what you have done for us. We had hoped thata longer stay in this country would have enabled your Excellency to bring to maturity some of those measures in which your Excellency has taken the liveliest personal interest, but which at present are in a state of inception.

We take leave to assure your Excellency that we have been very happy during the period of your Excellency's rule in this country. We have heard something of your Excellency's measures in our behalf, and of the glory of your Excellency's administrative career to evince a genuine solicitude for the welfare of the varied classes which make up the population of India. And this has called back to our memory the days of Rama Raj, so famous in the history of Ancient India. The reduction of the salt tax, the series of resolutions for the remission and suspension of revenue during famine, payment of revenue instalments at times when crops are ripe and ready for sale, exemption from assessment of wells dug at the cost of other than that of the State, extension of local self-government providing for a material portion of local funds raised from villages being devoted to village purposes, village primary education, representation at the taluka boards of grouped villages—these and other measures calculated to promote our political and material advancement have placed us under a debt of gratitude to you which we are at a loss to know how we can repay. These good acts will make your Excellency's name ever memorable in the annals of this country. And we and our children will ever cherish the most dear recollection of them all the name of Lord Ripon as that of a Viceroy who, following the dictates of his own sense of righteousness and justice, tried to hold an even balance before the millions of this country.

Your Excellency's wise policy to encourage declining native industry by directing articles of indigenous manufacture to be purchased when they are cheap and suitable for use in Government Offices and Departments in preference to imported articles will, it is hoped, bear good fruit in time if consistently and carefully followed out.

The extension of the railway line from Ahmedabad to Delhi, Agra, and Ajmere has brought our district into closer contiguity with the rich, ancient, and populous cities of Northern India on the one hand and Bombay on the other, and opened fresh markets for the raw produce and manufactures of our district. It has given a distinct impetus to the development of the trade with Bombay in wheat, in and round about our Bhal country, and in the districts of Central and Northern India. We take leave to thank your Excellency for the efforts made by your lordship to interest the trade in England in this one of the staple articles of Indian produce.

We do hope that the thorough knowledge of, and familiarity with, our wants and grievances which your Excellency has striven to acquire whilst in this country, will not be lost to us, but that your Excellency will continue to evince an equally keen interest in our welfare when in your native land. It may also be permitted to us to express an ardent hope that your Lordship may be called to a position in England in which your rare Indian experience may be made practically available for the welfare of the millions of this country.

We take this opportunity of offering our humble prayer to Her Majesty that Queen Empress of India to be graciously pleased to send to rule over this country one after another Viceroys and Governors-General as kind, sagacious and solicitous for our welfare as your Excellency has proved to be by deeds as well as words.

Our last prayer is that the blessings of the most High attend your Excellency on your voyage to England, and that whilst in your native land, your Excellency, Lady Ripon and children may enjoy good health, long life, and prosperity. Amen.

LORD RIPON AND THE NATIVE PRESS.

LORD RIPON, replying to an address by the native editors of Bengal, said:—Gentlemen,—I return you my best thanks for your address, which, as was natural, is mainly occupied with the discussion of the subject of the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act. I need not remind you that, when I came out to this country, I did not act hastily in regard to that question. Indeed, I believe that there were not a few persons—probably most of those who are now present amongst them—who did not think that I proceeded with too slow a step in getting rid of that Act from the Statute Book. But, gentlemen, just because legislation of that kind was naturally distasteful to one who has held throughout his political life the opinions which I have always entertained, I felt it my duty, before proceeding to reverse the legislation of my predecessor very carefully to a examine the grounds upon which that legislation had been enacted, and to consider the actual circumstances of the country. I did so deliberately and carefully, and I came in the end to the conclusion that the Vernacular Press Act ought to be repealed, and I then proceeded, with the full concurrence and support of my colleagues, to take the necessary measures for its repeal, and, gentlemen, I shall always rejoice that I did repeal it. The Press, in all its branches and in all countries, writes occasionally—you must forgive me for saying so—foolishly and unjustly. It writes not unfrequently upon imperfect information, and sometimes even, I fear, from unworthy motives. Whenever, since I have been in India, writing of that description has come under my notice, it has given me much pain and regret, because I have felt how deeply injurious it is to a noble cause; but, gentlemen, faults of that description do not appear to me to afford a justification for re-enacting the restrictions which were imposed in 1878. The great remedy of the country is there to deal with any ordinary offences which the Press may commit, and if, which God forbid, a time of trouble should arise, and the ordinary law should prove insufficient, the Government of India which might exist under such unhappy circumstances, would know well enough how to deal with them. I, therefore, continue to hold the opinion which I held in 1882, and to believe that the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act was a wise and just measure. Gentlemen, you have quoted in your address the admirable language which was used on this subject by that eminent man, Sir Charles Metcalfe. I need not tell you how cordially I agree in the noble words to which you have referred, for I have myself a high opinion of the position and of the duties of the Press; but the higher that position is, and the more important the duties the greater is the responsibility imposed upon those who hold the one, and who discharge the other. The first aim of Press criticism should not be to be smart or brilliant or incisive, but to be just. I agree with you when you say in your address that it is your function to criticise, and I hold that it is your duty honestly and fearlessly to criticise the march of public affairs, and the conduct of public men. But you seem to me—if you will pardon me for saying so—to lower your true position when you seem to imply that the criticism you are to exercise is to be mainly a criticism of censure. You are entitled and you are bound to censure what is blame-worthy, but you are in my judgment no less bound to accord your praise where praise is due. Indiscriminate censure fails to attain its own object because it comes in the end to be treated with indifference by those against whom it is directed; but just criticism is always weighty. Gentlemen, it seems to me that the duties of the Press in India are not altogether the same as those of the Press in England, just as the circumstances of this country differ in many respects from those which exist in Great Britain. In England, where party Government, with all its advantages and all its drawbacks exists, it is the special function of the journals of the opposition to criticise the conduct of the Government, and to pick every hole that they possibly can in their proceedings—a function which they discharge with great zeal, if not always, with great justice. But the Government have there the newspapers of their own party to turn to, and have, therefore, ample means of securing that their policy shall be rightly represented to the public, and that their measures shall be defended in the press. In India, however, the Government is not in so favourable a position in this respect as in England. We have in this country those means to which I have averted, of placing our policy in its true light before the public, and, therefore, it seems to me that we have a right to ask of the Press that they should exercise a more cautious, moderate, and discriminating judgment in dealing with the measures which come under their observation than might be necessary under other circumstances. Gentlemen, I am, at all events free to say this, because in a couple of days more I shall have ceased to be connected with the Government of India, and because, personally, I have very much to thank you for; and I am but using in these remarks the freedom of an ex-guest in order of the Press, to impress upon you the great duty which has been imposed upon you by the liberty which has been restored to you, to deal with public, and, above all, with personal questions in that spirit which will always give force to your criticisms, and which will command the respect of your opponents. Gentlemen, it is a great gratification to me that my name should, upon this occasion, have been associated by Indian journalists with that of Sir Charles Metcalfe. I thank you for this mark of your approval, and I earnestly trust that you will use the freedom which has been so happily restored to you with an ever-growing sense of the responsibility which that freedom imposes, and, therefore, with an ever-increasing advantage to your countrymen and to the Government.

THE PAPAL DELEGATE AT MAZAGON.

ON Sunday evening last the public reception of Mons. Agliardi, the Papal Delegate for India, took place in the Church of N. S. De Gloria at Mazagon, belonging to the Portuguese jurisdiction. Long before the appointed hour the street in front of the church presented a lively and festive appearance. Half an hour before the time fixed several confraternities with their varied dresses, insignia, crosses, and banners took up their stand in two rows along Church-lane. The Volunteer Band guarded the entrance on both sides, and between these lines a large number of priests headed the procession. The view from this point, embracing a multitude of people, several arches, flags, lanterns, &c., was really very pretty. Bamboo arches bearing tumbler lights ran longitudinally in continuous succession from both sides of the street, and at short intervals flags and bunting were displayed. The residents along the streets had illuminated their premises with globes and coloured chinese lamps which were hanging from the roofs and galleries. Every window, verandah, and gallery was filled with spectators, and even the Marwarees who have shops in the street put on their holiday dress to do honour to the "Burrah Padri Sahib." A succession of pyramids of lights adorned the surroundings of the church, and the gas-light was brought into requisition to illuminate the front of the sacred edifice. Punctually at 5-30 the carriage containing the Papal representative, with the Rev. Bochi, the secretary to the Vicar-General of the North, and Mr. De Silva, halted at the entrance. The Volunteer Band announced the arrival by playing a hymn tune. A priest presented a crucifix in a salver to his grace, which he kissed, and alighting from the carriage entered under a *pallium*. Here some eight young girls wearing chaplets and carrying flowers in their hands awaited his grace, and one of them, Miss De Quadros, presented him with a beautiful bouquet. A choir close by intoned "Ecce Sacerdos Magnus," followed by the "Magnificat," led by the Vicar-General. The procession moved on at a slow pace, keeping time to the music. It passed through the three magnificent arches which spanned the street bearing the inscriptions "Ave," "Ecce Sacerdos Magnus," and a beautiful representation of the Papal arms. To the right of the street a cloth over the doorway was hung, with an inscription "Welcome and long live the Apostolic Delegate," and a neighbour close by, Mr. J. F. Simoens, who had taken occasion to combine religion with patriotism, displayed an excellent board surrounded with wreaths of flowers and evergreens, on which were the words, in large characters, "Vivat Pope Leo XIII. et Patoens Agliardi Delegate." Bonfires were lighted and crackers were let off in profusion, and the occasional burning of blue-lights added to the attractiveness of the scene. Over the portico could be read "Archbishop Agliardi Apostolic Delegate," and on high up over the steeple waved the Portuguese flag. The church was decorated tastefully, and banners were displayed in every direction. Over the high altar the Royal arms were visible. When the Delegate entered the church, there was a rush from all sides, every window, corridor, and gallery being crowded with people, who ran in every direction to secure a place from which a grand sight might be had. After customary ceremonies the Delegate went up to the altar. The choir, with the assistance of some ladies, sang "Ecce Sacerdos Magnus" and "Tantum Ergo" with musical taste. The benediction of the Holy Sacrament brought the ceremony to an end. The Delegate was then conveyed to the parochial house, where refreshments were served, and some of the principal gentlemen present were introduced to the Vicar-General by the Delegate. Mons. Agliardi, with his secretary, accompanied by the Vicar-General, took his departure amid the cheers of the assembly. Mons. Agliardi was highly gratified at the enthusiastic reception accorded to him by the Catholics belonging to the Portuguese jurisdiction.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo on maidan, 5 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 14th:—Iran (s), from Bhownuggur. Yesterday:—Prince Llewelyn (s), from Moulmein; and Bhownuggur (s), Bh

of the jurors were business men who, at some personal sacrifice, had been compelled to give up five days to the trial of the native prisoner, who could very well have been tried at Secunderabad; and that therefore some representation should be made to the Nizam's Government for substantial compensation to the jurors. The case was different with Mr. Morton, who, as a British-born subject, was committed to the High Court.

The judge said he had no authority to award the jury any compensation, remarking that the foreman might, if he chose, apply to the Nizam's Government for compensation for himself and his colleagues. His lordship said he would direct the information filed by the Advocate-General against Mr. Morton to be quashed. The learned judge thanked the jury for the patience and attention which they had given in the trial of the case.

The prisoner was formally discharged; and there being no other case for trial, the sessions were dissolved.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 15.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PINHEY.)

A DIVORCE SUIT.

L. A. WATKINS *vs.* M. J. WATKINS.

THIS was a suit for the dissolution of marriage on the ground of the respondent's misconduct with some person unknown. Mr. Russell and Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Mr. Allan Turner, appeared for the petitioner. There was no appearance for the respondent.

Mr. Turner proved the publication in the *Times* of certain advertisements in connection with the suit. A commission had been sent to England on the 3rd October last, and had now been returned.

Mr. Russell.—Your lordship has read the petition. I don't propose to read it.

Mr. L. A. Watkins, the petitioner, said.—I am Deputy Registrar of the High Court. I was married to the respondent on the 15th February, 1871, at St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay. At that time I was a widower with two children. After the marriage I lived with the respondent as my wife at various places in Bombay. In November, 1877, my wife and two children went to Simla, returning to Bombay in December following. In consequence of something that occurred at Simla, I was desirous that my wife should go home, which she did with the two children on the 22nd December, 1877. Since then she has not been in India, and since that date I have not lived with her as my wife. On the 2nd August, 1883, I left India in consequence of certain information I received with reference to her conduct. On the 11th September, 1883, I had an interview with her with reference to her conduct, and she denied that she had been guilty of any misconduct. On the 26th September, 1883, I saw my wife again, and she acknowledged that she had been delivered of a child in July, 1882. I received the information outside the house in which she lived at the time. I went to the house and saw the child, a female child, of which she had been delivered. I have endeavoured without success to find out who the father of that child was. My wife had refused to give me any information on the point. I made inquiries and ascertained that the birth of that child had been registered. My wife refused to deliver up custody of the two children, and I took custody of them under a writ of habeas corpus from the Queens Bench in England. The younger of the children I brought out with me to India, leaving the elder with my sister in England. I was informed that she had been taken away by her mother, and I am desirous of obtaining an order of this court for the custody of the elder child. I have made inquiries, but cannot ascertain where my wife is. I have learned that my wife has gone through the form of marriage with another man, Charles Rivington Shill. I telegraphed to the commission in England to take the evidence of Mr. Shill. His evidence has been taken by the commission, and returned here. As far as I know my wife is not living with Mr. Shill, and I do not know, where she is gone to. No collusion or connivance exists between me and the respondent. I am desirous of obtaining a dissolution of marriage from my wife. This is a photograph of my wife returned by the commission. It was originally sent to me from England by my wife. I left it with my London solicitor, and it has come back with the commission.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac then read the evidence taken under commission. It related to the marriage of the respondent with Mr. Shill, and to her having been delivered of a female child in July, 1882.

His lordship upon the evidence gave a decree *nisi* for dissolution of marriage, to be made absolute six months hence.

RESTORATION OF THE MADRAS WATER SUPPLY.

THE breaches in the Cholaveram tank have been closed to a sufficient height to allow water to be passed through to the sluice at the head of the Red Hills supply-channel. This is as much as will be required at this tank for the present, as no storage will be wanted there during the present season, the Red Hills Lake being able to store as much water as the Cortelliar is likely to supply during the next six months. At the Red Hills the temporary bund which we described a fortnight ago has been raised to a sufficient height to allow of the storage of 250 millions of cubicfeet, and it is hoped that the raising of this bund will keep pace with the rise of the water until the full quantity of twelve hundred millions which it is intended to store (if the supply in the river lasts long enough) has been secured. Of course the greater part of this supply is below the level of the Municipal sluice, but can be made available by pumping. There is already in the Cholaveram tank about 60 millions of cubic feet, and in the Red Hills Tank nearly as much; the sluices for [illegible] the supply from the Cortelliar through the Cholaveram tank into the Red Hills have been opened, and a fair supply is coming in. The quantity actually for consumption in Madras, including loss by evaporation, is about a million and-a-half of cubic feet, and unless the Cortelliar supply runs short sooner than there are any grounds for expecting, there is every reason to hope that before the supply of the Koratur tank, which is now being drawn upon, is exhausted, enough water will be stored at the Red Hills to do away with all fear of a water famine. These results are satisfactory, and must greatly relieve the anxiety felt by the inhabitants of this city. Colonel Pennycuick, R.E., is still in charge of the work at the Red Hills.—*Mail.*

A CURIOUS MEXICAN CUSTOM.

A VERY curious semi-religious ceremony took place in Zacatecas, Mex. on the 29th, 30th, and 31st of Aug., the origin of the celebration of which is surrounded in such mystery that I have as yet found no one who could account for it. The 29th is the anniversary of the beheading of St. John the Baptist, and for some occult reason that is connected with the battle of Lepanto; and for three days annually the pelados engage in a sham battle between the Moors and the Christians. The expenses are defrayed by a general subscription of a few cents each among the labourers in the various mines, and by an assessment on those who aspire to act as officers of the two armies, the amount being graduated according to the rank assigned. The war takes place on the hill just outside of the north-east end of the city, and is daily witnessed by several thousand people. The General-in-Chief of the Christians wears an enormous cocked hat and a nondescript military uniform and his subordinates are uniformed according to their fancy. The principal officers of the Moors wear the usual historical dress, with turbans, robes, and cross-belts. The rank and file are uniformed in all sorts of absurd uniforms, such as are never seen elsewhere off the opera bouffe stage or outside of a carnival. All ages and sizes are there, even little boys and girls. The Moors even have a contingent of Indians, in full warspaint and feathers, and armed with bows and arrows. The rest of them are armed with all sorts of old fashioned muskets, carbines, and toy guns. The two camps are on opposite hills, about 1,000 yards apart, and the fighting takes place in a little quadrangle in the encampment of the Moors.

The Christians march up to this quadrangle, their general enters and rides round and round the ring with the leader of the Moors, each making grandiloquent speeches. Finally they indulge in a little sword exercise, in the old-fashioned "two up and one down" melodramatic style, chasing each another around the ring, while the troops fire their guns in the air with a sound like Fourth of July crackers, and the flags, about one to every fourth man are wildly waved. The Christian General has a rank of men in most preposterous uniforms, who keep close to the heels of his horse at whatever speed he may go. Presently the troops advance to within a few feet of each other and stand, firing within guns in the air while the flag-waving and their popping of the toy drums continue, and the beating career wildly around feigning and the Indians and, uttering what are to shoot their arrows, war whoops. A bugle meant for blood-curdling army turns tail [illegible] blows, and the Christian the hill pursuing and thus wildly off down bugle, and [illegible] by the Moors again a by the [illegible] Moors come flying back chased hours [illegible] Christians, and so it goes for three [illegible] It is the most ludicrous sight that I have [illegible]er seen. There are two clowns in the ring—a man and a boy—and their antics attend all the proceedings. Some cannon are used, which are carried about on men's shoulders, placed up on end to be loaded, and laid on the ground to be fired. During the battle a part of the Christian army retires to its far-off encampment, and there encourages the rest of the fray for the day with popping of guns and waving of flags. Success wavers between the two armies, until the third day when the Christians triumph, capture the chief of the Moors, surround him with a hollow square, and in a few minutes elevate his head on a pole and the war is ended. The contestants retire to their homes enveloped in glory, enough to last them for another year. Why the Mexicans, who hate the Spaniards, should still annually celebrate a Spanish victory, is some thing that "no fellow can find out." The sight from a distance is fine—the incessant movement of the multitude, the heterogeneous uniforms and the gaily coloured serapes of the populace giving a kaleidoscopic effect which is quite well worth seeing.—*Times.*

RESIGNATION OF A FRENCH JUDGE.

THE head of the French judicial bench, M. Cazot, Chief President of the Supreme Court of Cassation, has just resigned under remarkable circumstances. For some time past the Opposition journals have attacked him as being largely responsible for the mismanagement of a railway company, which is in the bankrupt list, and lately it has been announced that an action for 2,000,000f. has been brought against him by some shareholders, alleging themselves to be aggrieved. In a letter to M. Martin Feuillee, Minister of Justice, announcing his resignation, M. Cazot says:—"I have never either directly or indirectly taken any interest in that company beyond that of the department in which I was born. I never possessed more than 50 shares, which are yet in the chest of the company, and I always refused to accept the fee given to directors for attending meetings. I left the company, after staying in it but a short time, with a clear conscience and clean hands. While awaiting the issue of the law suit, I have come to the conclusion that the position in which I am made to stand is incompatible with the judicial functions with which I am invested, and I perform a painful duty in resigning them into your hands and begging you to accept my resignation." The resignation must have been expected, for not only was it accepted the moment it was tendered, but Procurator-General Barbier was at once appointed as Cazot's successor. M. Barbier, an obscure lawyer, with next to no practice, but reputed learned among his friends, was elevated to the seat he has so painfully quitted by the friend of Gambetta, and to the great astonishment, [illegible] profession.

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IN submitting to their numerous Constituents and the Public in general an Abstract of their Stock, beg respectfully to state that every department is replete with Goods of the Highest Class, and all who are desirous of investing their money in really substantial articles are respectfully invited to visit their Establishment.

MARCKS AND COMPANY WATCHMAKERS

CHAINS—Ladies' Neck Chains. Watch Chains, Gold or Silver. An Endless Variety to Choose from. Conical Pantascopic Spectacles by Dr. Menist.
MONOGRAMS, Mottoes, Cresta, etc. artistically Designed and Engraved on Lockets, Rings Watches, etc., Motto Guard Rings.
NEROID Barometers, by Dr. Menist. Arostic Rings, American Clocks
ACING Watches, Reading Glasses. Riding Spectacles by Dr. Menist.
HRONOMETERS, Chronographs, Copper-plate Engravers.
EEPER Rings, Keyless Watches, Kettles, (Electro-plate.)
CARF Pins, Scarf Rings, Ship Chronometers, Steel Chains' Sugar Basins, (Electro-plated)
RMY and Navy Clocks, and Watches Specially Recommended. Amber Jewellery.
ICKEL Silver Watches, Necklets, Napkin Rings.
IAMONDS, Diamond Rings, Brooches, Studs, Earrings, Ear Studs, Dearest Rings. Die, Sinkers.
ALENDAR Watches, Clocks of every Description, Cup-eye Protectors by Dr. Menist.
PEN Faced Watches, Ornamental Goods, Ormulu Clocks.
ENIST'S Celebrated Spectacles and Eyeglasses, Fieldglasses, Binoculars
IANOS, by Schiedmayer and Soehne, and John Brinsmead & Sons. Pearl Necklets
LL Gold Motto Rings, Alberts of Gold and Silver, Aluminium Watches.
ON. Pressure Folders by Dr. Menist, no one requiring these, should purchase others.
EAR (New) Gifts. We invite all to inspect our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.
EDDING Gifts, Watch Keys, Wedding Rings. Waiters, well worth inspection.
RTISTIC Engravers and Die sinkers, acknowledged to be unequalled in Bombay.
IME-PIECES, Thermometers, Telescopes, "Turnpin" Spectacles by Dr. Menist.
HURCH, Tower, Station, Mill, Clock makers, Claret Jugs. Charms.
IGHLY Finished Presentation Goods, Highest Awards Obtained.
ARINE Watches, Musical Boxes, Mizpah Rings, Masonic Rings, Mourning Rings, Mugs.
LBERTS, Ladies and Gentlemens Gold Silver, and Aluminium. Acrostic Rings.
EEPER Rings, of various sizes, Highly Finished.
LECTRO (Triple) Plate Ware of the Best Description and Finish Engagement Rings.
IDING Whips, (with Watches) "Reversed Conical Pantascopic "Spectacles by Dr. Menist,' Regard Rings.
INGING Birds (Mechanical) Suites of Studs, Silver Jewellery, Snuff Boxes, Stopwatches, Spirit Flasks, Souvenir Rings.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE.
1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

COMMISSARIAT.
SEALED TENDERS will be received on 5th January, 1885, at 11-30 a. m., at the Commissariat Store-keeper General's Office, Bombay, and at noon at the Executive Commissariat Office, Poona for General contracts for the following supplies to the Commissariat Department, Bombay Presidency (Aden excepted), for one year, commencing from 1st April, 1885. The tenders will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend at the hours named.
Tea, Indian, (sons, of good) quality as per sample, packed in strong wooden boxes lined inside with air-tight tin cases ..... } Under Schedule No. 35
Sugar as per sample ..... Do. do. No. 48.
Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.
No tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.
No earnest money in cash will be received.
Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.
In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.
J. C. D. AGUIAR, for Colonel,
Acting Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 4th Nov., 1884.

COMMISSARIAT.
SEALED TENDERS will be received on 5th January next, at 11-30 a. m., at the Executive Commissariat Offices at Bombay and at Karachi and at noon at the other Executive Commissariat Offices noted below for Contracts as specified for one year commencing from 1st April, 1885. The Tenders will be opened, and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend at the hours named.

Bombay	Tea, Indian, under Schedule No. 29 A.
Poona	
Ahmednagar	
Mhow	
Nasirabad	
Neemuch	
Karachi	Sugar under Schedule No. 31.
Hyderabad	
Deesa	
Belgaum	
Ahmedabad	

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.
No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent., on the estimated value of the Contract.
No earnest money in cash will be received.
Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.
In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.
J. C. D. AGUIAR, for Colonel,
Acting Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 4th Nov., 1884.

MADRAS RAILWAY CO.
TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF TEAK TIMBER
ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.
THE Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway Company is prepared to receive sealed tenders for the supply of 500 tons of Moulmein Teak Timber in Dub Logs not less than one ton each. The Timber should be sound, free from knots, holes, and cracks. The measurement of the Timber will be by what is usually called girth measurement.
The whole of the timber to be delivered in the Company's Engineering Workshop Yard at Royapuram, on or before the 30th of June, 1885.
The tenders must be endorsed "Tender for Teak Logs," and must be sent to the Agent and Manager's Office, not later than by noon on SATURDAY, the 17th of January, 1885.
The party or parties whose tender is accepted will be required to sign an agreement paying the cost of the stamp thereon, and to lodge with the Agent and Manager, Government Paper, to the amount of Rs. 2,500 as security for the due fulfilment of the contract, and each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 250, which will be forfeited to the Company in case of any default on the part of the tenderer or tenderers.
The Agent and Manager reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason.
TENDERS FOR TEAK TIMBER.
LOCOMOTIVE DEPARTMENT.
The Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway Company is prepared to receive sealed Tenders for the supply of 1,000 tons of Moulmein Teak Timber to be delivered at the Perambore Workshops in accordance with the terms of the specification, copies of which may be obtained upon application to the undersigned.
The Tenders must be endorsed "Tender for the Supply of Teak Timber," and must be sent to the Agent and Manager's Office not later than by noon of SATURDAY, the 17th of January, 1885.
The party or parties whose tender is accepted will be required to sign an agreement paying the cost of the stamp thereon, and to lodge with the Agent and Manager Government Paper to the amount of Rs. 5,000 as security for the due fulfilment of the contract, and each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 250, which will be forfeited to the Company in case of any default on the part of the Tenderer or Tenderers.
Delivery is to commence as soon as possible after the agreement has been signed, and is to be continued at the rate of at least 200 (two hundred) tons a month until the completion of the Contract.
The Agent and Manager reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning any reason.
ARTHUR M. SAUNDERS,
Agent and Manager.
Madras Railway, Agent and Manager's Office, Royapuram Terminus, Madras, 30th November, 1884.

WELLS' "ROUGH ON CORNS.